THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII—No. 54. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

DISASTERS.

The Burning of the Andalusia—Statement of Captain West and the Chief Engineer.

From Charleston we have received lists of the missing and saved passengers of the New York and Charleston steamer Andalusia, burned off Cape Hatteras on Sunday last. The following is the statement of Captain West:—

We left New York in the steamer Andalusia, at 3·10 P. M. on Saturday, March 2, 1867, with nine cabin passengers and a crew consisting of twenty-eight persons, and a very large general cargo. Saturday night and Sunday we had the wind strong from the north-east to north, with rain and heavy sea. On Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock, while we were at tea, I heard an unusual noise on deck; I left the cabin to see what was the matter. When I got out on deck the engineers and firemen were coming out of the engine room hatch, crying "Fire! fire!" The smoke was coming out at the same time.

I ascertained from the assistant engineer, who had just come out of the engine room, that the fire was forward of the boiler. The hose was pointed down the hatch, and several men were working the pumps, when the flames burst out up the hatch and around the smoke-stack, which was less than five minutes after the fire was discovered. I then ordered the sails clewed up and laid aback, and the ship headed for the steamer Manhattan, which was about three miles on our port bow. The officers on the Manhattan must have discovered the fire the moment it burst out, for, while we were taking in sail, I saw her lights coming towards us.

We were going ahead at least seven knots. The fire and smoke had driven every one out of the engine-room before the engine could be stopped. I then ordered the safety-valve lifted, which was done by the Chief Engineer and his First Assistant, by taking an oar and lifting the safety-valve lever. The oar was held until it burned in two. Hawsers were towed over the side in hopes they would foul the propellor. Finding the fire could not be kept under, I ordered the first officer to take charge of the starboard after-boat, second mate starboard forward, and purser port after-boat.

I gave them orders not to permit the boats to be lowered until the ship's headway was stopped. The two lady passengers were taken out of the cabin; one I gave in charge to Mr. Norton, first officer, and the other I kept with me, with four other passengers. In a few moments after giving these orders the second officer returned and informed me that the starboard forward boat was gone, having been cut adrift. After getting on board the steamer Manhattan, we found that the boat had been cut adrift at the time the sails were being clewed up by two men and a mess-boy. Only the mess-boy was saved.

The port after boat was lowered down bow first before the ship was stopped. It was swamped. The Purser, second assistant engineer, one passenger, and two firemen were washed out of the boat and lost. The patent towing apparatus on the port forward boat broke at the after end, which caused three passengers, New York pilot, and one other person to be thrown out of the boat and lost overboard. They were put in the boat with a lady passenger and her son, ready for towing, when the ship's headway was stopped.

After the ship was stopped the boat was lowered in the water. Her bow was stove in, and she filled with water. I had the boat bailed out by the chief engineer and one of the cooks. I gave orders to the second officer to build a raft, which was done with the water casks, spars, and the doors of the pilot and other houses. The raft was launched and lay alongside of the ship. The first officer lowered his boat as soon as the ship stopped. The lady passengers were put in the port forward boat with nine others.

At 10·30 P. M. I got in the boat and pulled round the ship to see if any one was hanging to the ship. Just before leaving the ship I heard the Manhattan's whistle close to us. When we got on the weather side of the Andalusia we saw one of the Manhattan's boats go up to the ship. We spoke them, and informed them there were several on board. Finally, we pulled for the Manhattan, our boat being half full of water, with two men bailing her out with buckets; the bow was stove in, and by the providence of God we reached the Manhattan. The sea and wind in the last two hours had abated, or the boat would not have lived.

When we arrived on board the Manhattan we found the other boats had been picked up—the first officer's boat, the starboard forward boat with a boy in, and the port after boat with four firemen (the rest having been washed out); one of the men had a death grasp on the seats. The chief officer of the Manhattan, Mr. McCrea, to whom too much praise cannot be given, slung himself in a bowline, went in the sinking boat, and slung the man and got him on board. The above facts I was informed of after I got on board the ship. The first fifteen minutes after the fire broke out the men were panic-stricken, and all those that were lost were lost in that time, except those that were lost by the patent lowering apparatus giving away in the port forward boat.

We succeeded in abating the excitement, and got the men under control, and they behaved very well after that time. As we left the Andalusia the mainmast and smoke-stack fell, and before the Manhattan left the wreck she was enveloped in flames, and in a half hour after it set in a thick fog. The passengers, officers, and crew lost eveything but what they had on. I take this opportunity of thanking Captain Charles Collins, his officers, and all belonging to the Manhattan for their great kindness to us from the time of our arrival on board the hospitable steamer Manhattan.

The following is the statement of the Chief Engineer:—

ON BOARD THE STEAMER MANHATTAN, March 5.—Captain W. H. West.—Dear Sir:—According to your request I write my statement of the discovery of the fire on board the steamship Andalusia, about 7 o'clock on the evening of March 11. I was standing at the engine-room hatchway; my first assistant spoke to me from the engine-room, saying there was a strong smell of something burning. I went below and searched the coal-bunkers, and then went around the forward part of the boiler, and there discovered fire coming from between the top of forward bulkhead and the deck.

I instantly got out and gave the alarm, and had the fire-hose led down below, but was driven back by the intense smoke. Having no other means of relieving the boiler and stopping the engine from the deck, I got an oar in through the casing of the steam-drum, and lifted the safety-valve lever, according to your orders. A thwartship coal-bunker runs across the forward part of the boiler, where I first discovered the flames coming over the top of the bulkhead of said coal-bunker.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM ALDER, Chief Engineer.

The following is an accurate list of the passengers saved and missing:—

Report of the Steamship Manhattan—List of Those Saved and Lost.

Sunday, March 3, at 7 P. M., discovered the steamer which was in company with us through the day to be on fire; instantly rounded to; found her to be the Andalusia, from New York to Charleston, and succeeded in saving the following persons:—

Passengers saved—Thomas C. Nelson, M. D.; Bernard F. Burns, Mrs. Rosa Burns, Margaret Dixon, and G. W. Ward.

Passengers Missing—W. T. Pease, Jr., of New York, and three gentlemen, names unknown.

Officers and Crew Saved—Captain W. H. West; Charles Norton, Mate; Octavus Crowell, Second Mate; Malcom McFarlan, Seaman; Wm. Scott, seaman; Henry McDevatt, seaman; Michael, Cranwell, seaman; Alelander McClain, seaman; William Welsh, seaman; Geo. Grogan, boy; Francis Coppes, Steward; John Garcia, second Steward; Henry Fleischman, Messman; J. Dillon, Cook; F. Grimm, do.; W. Elder, Chief-Engineer; David Thompson, First Assistant Engineer; James Steele, Fireman; Edward Wheelen, Fireman; Thomas Davis, Fireman; Patrick Hurston, Fireman; Hugh McClean, Fireman; Thomas Smith, Coal Passer; John Lannon, Coal Passer; John Jennins, Oiler; John McMullen, Oiler; John Greeney, Mess Boy; Henry Snyder, Pantryman; Fred. Smith, Waiter; and George McCloud, Waiter.

Lost or Missing—Edward North, Purser; Frank Dougherty, Seaman; Antoine Martin, Seaman; Jacob Lockman, New York Pilot; Michael Griffen, Porter; James McMullen, Third Engineer; Hugh Farmer, Stoker; and Patrick Herman, Fireman.

Recapitulation—Saved, 35. Missing, 12.

The passengers saved have published a card of thanks to the officers and crew of the Manhattan for kind treatment.—*N. Y. Papers of to-day.*

THE FASHIONS.

Revival of Ancient Styles—The Agrippa, and How it is Worn—A Word About Jewels, Velvets, and Other Dress Material—New White Hats, Etc.

PARIS, February 22.—The two words *renaissance* (revival) and *decadence* (dissolution) are so forcibly pressed upon our hearing on all sides that the two ideas are almost indistinct, and we may not be astonished to find the two styles preside over the choice of our present attire. The fifteenth century has fair play at all the *bals costumes*, and the fall of the Roman Empire is equally well represented. The slashed satin of Francis I and our new Agrippas are not the only articles which resume both epochs.

It must not be forgotten that an Agrippa is the new basque or bib which ladies now wear on the front width of their narrow robes, just below the chest. If I had said *on* the chest, I should have repeated that the bib is a stomacher, but as it is really worn on the stomach, people would think the denomination unladylike. Some people are shaking their heads while they are reading this part of my letter—not at me, of course, but—at the strange ideas which Agrippas give rise to; but, after all, is it not better to give clothes wicked names than let them be nameless, which is the case with our present sleeves on ball dresses?

A little debate arose at the Empress' last Monday evening reception about the false idea that gems heighten beauty, and it was unanimously settled that the light of a pretty woman's glance is "put out" by a brilliant diadem, and that a woman's ugliness (the phrase was very concise) was made more conspicuous by the flash of jewels. Does it ensue that the court beauties who acceded to the fact intended to do away with their jewels? I think not.

At the reunion I speak of, two handsome satin robes were worked with the heraldic bearings of their wearers. I call this very ill taste, That horse-cloths and carriage doors should be emblazoned with such emblems is all the heralry I can admit of. I can even allow a coronet over one's initials on a handkerchief, but that only because it has to be pocketed.

One of the robes in question was made of white satin, with a dented train; and the insignia were embroidered on two long scarf ends fringed with gold.

Before leaving court news I must say that the Empress wore a light grey satin fourreau at the Theatre Francais last Tuesday. It was made very low, without any trimming whatever, but a wreath of diamond stars shone above her forehead, and her neck and arms were encircled with several rows of pearls.

Coral is very fashionable this winter, especially pink set in small seed diamonds.

As Easter falls late, velvet will be worn till the middle of April.

The coming spring costumes are to be made of satin underskirts, velvet over-tunics, either dented, vandyked, or scolloped, with tight-fitting casaques, having long satin sash ends behind. This in black or the new shade amaranthe (bright claret) are the most elegant, and can be worn for visiting.

Jet is still most heavily worked over the bodies of black dresses and upper part of skirts. Nobs, dice, and pyramids are hung of bead chain work, which set them in perpetual motion and produce a little noisy rattle, which is thought "very *chic*." The last word recalls a small incident which took place at a very aristocratic assembly in the Faubourg St. Germain. A young duchess whose perfect white shoulders are proverbial, had spent a very pleasant evening at the Italiens, when on rolling home in her carriage she suddenly remembered that she had accepted an invitation for that very same evening at the Marquise de P.'s, whose residence is on the other side of the Seine.

The coachman was directed to turn back, it being no later than midnight, the proper hour for receptions of the kind she attended. It did not occur to her while on the way that the hand breadth of bodice which graced her at the opera would be considered heretical at stiff Marquise de P.'s. It was not until she was announced that a subdued whisper and shocked glances reminded her of an almost total absence of drapery round her back. She felt very much that she should like to shelter her neck under her pink reps robe, but possessing her presence of mind, she went through the ordeal of her hostess' formal reception with becoming grace, and quietly walked up to a *jardiniere* from which she drew forth half-a-dozen full-blown roses, with which she filled up vacant spaces, and added new beauty to her faultless proportions.

Foreign names are given to everything, and it is as well before purchasing to inquire into the origin of an article, if it really is required to be genuine. French cashmeres sold in London are sometimes French, but not always; Scotch tartans sold in Paris are sometimes Scotch, but often not. If couutries so close to each other practise counterfeits on this scale, how much more must one fear imposition with Indian textures? A real Delhi cashmere shawl, or a real Delhi imitation cashmere, are very different articles. The best way to avoid imposition is to ask for the Indian mark, and it is willingly shown when possessed.

SECOND EDITION

EUROPE THIS P.M.

Financial and Commercial Advices of To-Day.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, March 9 — Noon. — Consols for money, 90¾; United States 5-20s, 74½; Illinois Central, 77¾; Erie Railroad, 36¼.

LIVERPOOL, March 9—Noon.—The cotton market is still dull and heavy, and the tendency of prices is downward. Middling uplands, 13⅛d. Middling Orleans, 13⅜d. The sales to-day have been trifling.

Breadstuffs are quiet. Oats. 3s. 2d. for American and Canadian, per 45 lbs.

Provisions firm. Lard, 50s. 9d.; Tallow, 43s. 6d. per 100 lbs. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. per ton.

The trade reports from Manchester are unfavorable; and the market for goods and yarns is dull and heavy.

Financial Report of Last Evening.

LIVERPOOL, Friday evening, March 8.—Cotton still shows a downward tendency, and closes easier. Sales to-day 7000 bales. Middling uplands, 13¼d.

Breadstuffs steady. Corn, 37s. 3d.a37s. 6d. per quarter for mixed Western.

Provisions steady and prices firm.

LONDON, Friday evening, March 8.—Consols for money closed at 90⅞; United States Five-twenties, 73⅜; Illinois Central, 77⅛; Erie Railroad, 36.

FRANKFORT, March 8 — Evening—United States Five-twenties, 77⅜.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 9.

The Philadelphia Appointments.

The Philadelphia appointments have not been settled yet.

Dr. Lindoman has the inside track for the Directorship of the Mint, and Colonel W. B. Sipes will probably be confirmed as Postmaster.

It is thought that the "slate" will be arranged on Monday for the principal offices.

The city is crowded with office-seekers, principally Philadelphians.

Robert P. King is spoken of for the Collectorship of the Port.

Philip S. White is desirous of the Surveyorship of the Port.

The Fire at the Central Hotel.

Four dead bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the Central Hotel fire, including that of Peter Emerick, proprietor of the Emerick restaurant, who was crushed by the falling of the walls on his own back building. Several persons, who by the same cause were precipitated into the cellar, succeeded in escaping without material damage.

Another Newspaper in Washington.

The colored citizens of Georgetown and Washington are about organizing a joint-stock association, for the purpose of establishing a daily and weekly newspaper in the National metropolis. It is stated that upwards of $2000 have already been subscribed.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Selection of a Candidate for United States Senator in Place of Governor Swann.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, March 9.—The Democratic and conservative members of the Maryland Legislature held a caucus last night to select a candidate for the United States Senatorship, in the place of Governor Swann. There was much swopping and disagreement. After several ballots, closing with Isaac D. Jones 33, ex-Governor Philip Francis Thomas 29, and Evans 10, the caucus adjourned until Monday night. It is thought Jones' chances are the best.

During the caucus there was a knock-down between Mr. Robertson and Mr. Turner, resulting from the charge made by Robertson that Turner had offered him one hundred dollars to change his vote from Thomas to Jones.

MEXICO.

Despatch from General Castlenau to the French Emperor.

The *Moniteur du Soir* of February 21 publishes the following despatch by the Atlantic cable to the French Emperor:—

VERA CRUZ, February 14.—To the Emperor Napoleon:—The evacuation of Mexico took place on the 5th, and only drew forth manifestations of sympathy. The retreat was effected in perfect order, without a shot being fired. The Emperor remains at Mexico, where everything is quiet.

The Rhone has already sailed, carrying all the Belgians. The 81st Regiment is all on board. Three transports are in the port of Vera Cruz. Eighteen others are signalled at Martinique. The embarkation is proceeding without interruption. The health of the troops is excellent. I embark to-day on the mail steamer to return to France.

CASTLENAU, General.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, March 9.—The receipts of Cloverseed are trifling, and the article is in good demand. Sales of 500 bushels new at $8·25@8·75 ₱ 64 lbs. Timothy sold at $3·50. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $3·20@3·25.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is scarce and in steady demand. We quote at $35 ₱ ton.

There is no demand for Flour for shipment, and only a limited inquiry from the home consumers, who purchase very sparingly. Prices of low grades may be quoted 25c. ₱ barrel lower. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $8@8·75 for superfine, $9@10·25 for extras, $10@12·50 for Northwestern extra family; $11@13 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $14@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, with small sales at $7@7·25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

There is considerable inquiry for Wheat of prime quality, but common lots are neglected. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $2@8; Southern do. at $3@3·15; and white at $3·15@3·35. 10,000 bushels California sold on secret terms. Rye is unchanged. Sales of 800 bushels Western at $1·32. Corn is scarce, and in good request at yesterday's figures. Sales of 11,000 bushels new yellow at 99c.@$1, in store and from the cars, and $1·02 afloat, including 3000 bushels white at $1·02 @1·03. Oats are scarce and wanted. Sales of Pennsylvania at 65c. The last sale of Barley Malt was at $1·25@1·35.

Whisky—The "contraband" article is selling at 75c.@$1·40, and the supply is large.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Degrees Conferred—Valedictory Address by Professor Biddle.

At 12 o'clock to-day the annual commencement of the Jefferson Medical College took place at Musical Fund Hall. A large attendance of persons interested was present, and the exercises throughout elicited profound attention, and were of the most pleasing nature. The graduates entered the Hall while the Germania Orchestra discoursed sweet music. After order had been preserved, prayer was offered by Rev. John Chambers. "Robert le Diable," by Myerbeer, was the next piece performed by the Orchestra. After which the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on the following gentlemen by the Hon. Edward King, LL. D., President of the institution:—

Achuff, J. Newton, Pa.	Kretzer, Aaron A., Md.
Adams, F. A., Md.	Lellar, Amzi, Pa.
Aikin, Perley J., Tenn.	Lee, James M., W. Va.
Allison, Samuel C., Pa.	Lloyd, David Corey, Pa.
Ansley, Wm. Bailey, Pa.	Lowman, Webster B., Pa.
Armstrong, John A., Pa.	Lowry, S. Todd, Ky.
Baker, Charles A., Pa.	Lyle, James N., Tenn.
Baker, John Wesley, Pa.	Martin, Zachary T., Ky.
Barbour, Philip C. S., Ky.	Maxwell, James A., Ky.
Baskerville, C., Jr., Miss.	May Vance W., Illinois.
Beecher, Ab., C. W., Pa.	McCaw, David J., Pa.
Bender, O. C., Kansas.	McDaniel, John R., Ark.
Berry, Frank K., Tenn.	McGinley, Jer., Penn.
Bilke, D. P., Ohio.	McKean, William, Ohio.
Bollinger, A. D. Penn.	McNary, Robert B., Ky.
Boon, Jacob, Penn.	Mears, Juan R., Mexico.
Botsford, Wm. N. Bruns'k	Meloy, A. P., Penn.
Brower, Gibson W., Penn.	Miller, Joseph W., Penn.
Brower, Wm., Penn.	Mullen, Thos. J., Penn.
Brown, J. A. C., Missouri.	Mullin, John H., Penn.
Buckley, G. E., N. Scotia.	Murray, R. J., Penn.
Burton, John, Indiana.	Myler, Wm. F., Indiana.
Campbell, H. F., Penn.	Newton, J. S., Penn.
Carey, John F., Dela.	Nichols, L. C., Kentucky.
Carpenter, Paul D., N. Y.	Oatman, James J., Pa.
Carroll, Robert J., Pa.	Ogden, P. B., W. Va.
Cassaday, Felix F., Pa.	Orner, Charles T., Pa.
Clark, Charles H., Pa.	Orth, William M., Ind.
Coble, Daniel W., Pa.	Otis, Ashbel R., N. Y.
Coe, Ira E., New York.	Patrick, Julius H. A., Pa.
Cowling, Richard G., Ky.	Phillips, Ellis, Pa.
Crockett, Samuel J., N. Y.	Porch, Albert, N. J.
Cunningham, J. Guy, Pa.	Porter, William T., Pa.
Davis, Thomas E., Pa.	Purviance, George, Pa.
De Lap, Hugh, Tenn.	Read, Frederick B., Pa.
Devereoux, Robert, Pa.	Reber, John W. H., Pa.
Dobyns, W. P., Ky.	Reeser, H. S., Pa.
Dunn, S. B., Miss.	Renfro, C. J., Ky.
Earle, W. C., Iowa.	Rex, Oliver P., Ala.
Earnest, J. G., Tenn.	Richards, M. S., Pa.
Ebaugh, W. C., Pa.	Rochefeller, I. M., Pa.
Ellinger, R. A. F., Pa.	Rollman, W., Pa.
Embry, G. A., Ky.	Rosser, C., Texas.
Enders, F. H., Ky.	Scales, J. N. C.
Evans, C. R., Pa.	Schmalhausen, H., Ill.
Faust, J. N., Pa.	Schmoele, W., Jr., Pa.
Fernsler, E. K., Pa.	Scruggs, A. D., Tenn.
Frank, Adam, Pa.	Sims, R. H., N. C.
Gold, Hiram, Pa.	Smith, J. R., N. C.
Graham, James, Pa.	Smith, James I. Del.
Graham, John, Pa.	Smith, R. B., Nova Scotia.
Graham, John W., Pa.	Sterling, William D., Ill.
Gruel, Theo. H. E., Ger'y.	Stranahan, C. W., Pa.
Hall, A. Eugene (M.D.), O.	Thomas, Andrew J., Miss.
Hall, C. Lester, Missouri.	Thompson, Wm. R., Pa.
Hall, William E., Pa.	Treacy, Denis J., Del.
Harris, James W., Miss.	Tredick, John, Jr., N. H.
Hays, M. P., Pa.	Trent, P. G., Va.
Henry, William J., Del.	Wagoner, Daniel, Ind.
Henderson, J. D. W., Pa.	Wallace, Barnett, Ind.
Hepburn, Charles W., Pa.	Watts, J. S. (M. D.), Iowa.
Heysinger, I. W., Pa.	Weaver, Charles W., Pa.
Higgins, R. T. (M. D.), Ill.	Weaver, Joseph K., Pa.
Hill, H. Howard, Md.	Welser, George B., Pa.
Hitchner, Charles P., N. J.	Whitely, B., Delaware.
Hollinsworth, W. R., N. C.	Williams, Thomas J., Ill.
Holston, J. G. F., Jr., Ohio.	Williams, James, Tenn.
Howell, Wm. H., N. C.	Williamson, Chas. W., Del.
Hunsberger, Wm. E., Pa.	Willard, George P., Ohio.
Hurt, P. L., Missouri.	Wilson, John T., Maryland
Kennedy, David, Pa.	Wilson, Thomas, Ky.
King, Charles P., Ohio.	Wilson, Walter H., Pa.
King, Robert M., Ky.	Winlock, Joseph T., Ky.
Kline, Luther B., Pa.	Wolff, M. L. (M. D.), Pa.
Knorr, John K., Jr., Pa.	Yost, John F., Pa.

The following table represents the States, and the number of students from each, in the institution:—

Pennsylvania	70	West Virginia	2
Kentucky	14	Iowa	2
Tennessee	7	Nova Scotia	2
Ohio	6	New Hampshire	1
Delaware	6	Texas	1
Indiana	3	Arkansas	1
Illinois	5	Alabama	1
North Carolina	4	Kansas	1
New York	4	New Brunswick	1
Mississippi	4	Germany	1
Maryland	4	Mexico	1
Missouri	3		
New Jersey	2	Total	159
Virginia	2		

Dr. Dungilson, on taking leave of the graduates, as an officer of the faculty, congratulated them on their merited honors, and wished them a prosperous and happy career.

Dr. Biddle then delivered the valedictory address, as follows:—

That of an occasion like the present it might be said, in the words of the wise man, that "The end of a thing is better than the beginning." They had at length received the fondly anticipated reward of honorable exertion, and had reached the goal to which they had been aspiring through an arduous season of toil and probation. From the late instructors he offered them the well earned congratulations to which they were entitled upon their entrance into a noble profession. He assured them, too, that their introduction to an equality with themselves, as members of an illustrious brotherhood, only strengthened the tie which had so long and so pleasantly united them—the closest which can exist between men—that of teachers and pupils.

Passing to a consideration of the duties and responsibilities which they were about to assume, the Doctor remarked that of all men the physician should cultivate the most tender conscientiousness. He must not be slothful nor pleasure-seeking, but prompt, zealous, earnest—absorbed in his ministrations—a man apart.

There is no quality more necessary to a physician than a sympathetic bearing, the pledge of a heart in which Christian charity abounds.

They must not approach their fellow-man, as he lies stretched upon his bed of suffering, with the abstracted coldness of some

"Snow-crowned peak of science, towering high."

They must not regard him, in his struggle with disease and pain, as a mere subject for analysis and experiment, a case for record in their note-books. With whatever skill they might detect the morbid changes which were bodily before them, and apply the remedies which they require, their mission would be imperfect if they neglected the moral aid which is derived from a genial, cheerful, and encouraging demeanor. Such a manner is the most certain secret of success. Its inspiration is magical. It invests him who wears it with the attributes of an envoy from heaven.

And when all human means fail, as sooner or later they must fail, to avert the dreaded termination of sickness, when nothing remains but to awaits the inevitable hour, it is still a part of the duty of the physician alike to soothe the parting moments of the dying, and to make the solemn event a useful lesson to the survivors.

The practitioner who would succeed must be not only hopeful, but confident and trustful in the agents which he employs. Skepticism is not usually the vice of youthful minds. On the contrary, the young physician is more apt to err on the side of excessive action—*nimia diligentia*. But a firm faith in the work in which they were to be engaged was a necessity not only for their success but their happiness.

In answer to the question, Who is a perfect physician? Trophilus the Ephesian said, "He who distinguishes between what can be, and what cannot be done." They should not attempt impossibilities. They should recollect that disease is only a depression of the vital powers—a deviation from the laws of health—and that it is not an entity to be attacked and driven out of the system by violent and destructive expedients. Modern physiology has thrown a great light upon our views of therapeutics. It has taught us that there is no essential difference between the laws of health and of disease, and that the agents which ordinarily maintain the body in health are among the best means which we can employ to restore it.

The Doctor enjoined them to cultivate simplicity in the selection of the tools with which they worked. Happily, the polypharmacy of former days was now somewhat at a discount. The old ponderous compounds so long in vogue were very much dismissed from the pharmacopeias of the United States and Great Britain, although they still maintained their ground in enlightened France, where the ancient *theriaca*, with its fifty-nine ingredients (among them dried vipers), yet found a place in the Codex. It had been humorously said of these composite prescriptions, that they increased the probability of reaching the symptoms of disease, for, out of fifty-nine chances, one at least may hit the mark. Or an antagonised action may be desired, as in Dr. Paris' story of the practitioner who administered three draughts to a lady, one to warm her, the second to cool her, and the third to moderate the violent effects of either.

Closely now connected with the requirements of professional knowledge is an acquaintance with topics of great and growing interest, belonging to what is termed social science. The physician must be the adviser of the community in which he lives, on all matters relating to the public health. This subject was dwelt upon at some length, and the necessity of co-operation among physicians was impressed.

The observance of a liberal code of professional ethics was strongly inculcated. This was a subject which non-professional persons did not perhaps fully understand. He had often seen a smile accompanying allusions to professional etiquette, and had heard physicians spoken of as a *genus irritabile*. But our standard of ethics is only the expression of the highest deductions of morality and charity. We discountenance the use of secret remedies or the patenting of instruments, because we would have the discoveries that may aid in lightening and lengthening man's earthly trials free to all to use. We decline to recognize as brethren those who withhold the means of adding to human life and happiness We would not trade in that high thing, health. And we feel, too, that all the ordinary devices of barter are unworthy the liberal character of our profession. Not to attempt to weaken the confidence without which the ministrations of the physician cannot accomplish their best effect; not to interpose some reckless suggestion, perhaps antagonistic to the remedies already employed; not to take from the hand of him who has watched and become familiar with the progress of disease and of treatment, the case which he can best follow to the end—this is a part, also, of the code of ethics which wisdom and benevolence have prescribed.

To these positive precepts he would add a point or two of negative importance. Let them avoid the maelstrom of politics—avoid, too, the nobler temptation of the specialties of natural science. Medicine is a field ample enough for the most ambitious intellect. They could not stray beyond it but at the sacrifice of attainments essential to their success and standing in their profession. They could not be both distinguished naturalists and eminent physicians. And this is the verdict of the world. However much it may admire and respect the man of science, he does not secure confidence or employment. To be successful, they must be known only as physicians, only by steady, life-long devotion to their art.

Such is the assemblage of active qualities which tend to professional position, and which recommend the young physician to public notice and regard. I would have him, said Dr. Biddle, a man of lively sympathies, ready, cheerful, and constant in his ministrations, the steady friend as well as the skilful adviser of his patients, the judicious guide in public matters of sanitary concern. In his relations to his compeers, he must be honorable, candid, straight-forward. Let him bear in mind, too, that his place in his profession will be finally determined by the verdict of professional circles. Mere popularity in practice will not carry him to the front rank, unless those who have the best means of appreciating his knowledge and his skill endorse his claims. The professional estimate of a man is usually a just one: it is decisive of his pretensions to a name in the annals of medicine."

They had, then, a two-fold duty before them. They had their associations with the busy world around them to establish, and their struggle in the battle of life to assure. But they had yet a higher duty, for which all their days would not be long enough. To improve in knowledge by the study of nature and books, and by experiment and observation to add something to the fruits of experience already gathered—this was the life-long toil which they must propose to themselves. The knowledge, too, which they had already acquired would moulder away with rust unless they kept it bright by unremitting study, while the power of learning would gather strength from constant use. The importance of study was dwelt upon at considerable length. They had before them a life of study as well as of practical work, if they would be of good repute in the career which they had chosen. But it had been well observed that earthly happiness was to be found in steady, regular work. *In labore quies.* In labor there is peace.

The peroration concluded with the last and most important point—their relations to the world to come. Let them be good, virtuous, religious men. Let them guard watchfully their self-respect.

"To their own selves be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
They could not then be false to any man."

LIST OF LICENSES ISSUED BY THE CITY COMMISSIONERS.—The following licenses were issued by the City Commissioners since our report of yesterday:—Daniel C. Bradley, No. 102 S. Twelfth street; Edward Armstrong, No. 1301 N. Front street; Edward Armstrong, S. E. corner Twelfth and South streets; William Mintzer, No. 239 Race street; William Stuart, No. 1538 Lombard street; S. Harris, No. 31 S. Seventeenth street; F. W. Franklin, S. W. corner Eighth and Cherry streets; William Dougherty, N. W. corner Seventh and Filbert streets; S. La Barth, No. 11 N. Third street; Lewis Frobsin, S. E corner New Market and Laurel streets; Samuel Birney, No. 349 Tasker street; Charles G. Zimmerman, No. 1323 Market street; Theodore H. Zimmerman, No. 1610 Filbert street; William Wehler, No. 823 Walnut street; Adolph Wehler, No. 1714 Market street; William Smith, N. W. corner Front and Lombard streets; William H. Mills, No. 127 Gothic street.

The Recent Boston Failures.

—In regard to the recent failures at Boston the papers of that city say:—

The gold certificates which were obtained from the Merchants' Bank by Mr. Smith, the late cashier of the State Bank, were not stolen from the Sub-Treasury (as has been intimated), but purchased in New York, and had never been inside the Boston Sub-Treasury before. A loan on these certificates was made to the amount of $500,000 (on $400,000 gold—125 currency for 100 gold), and another loan was also had, making the total $600,000.

Although there was no doubt as to the certificates being genuine, still, as a precaution on the part of the Cashier of the Merchants' Bank, he took them to the Sub-Treasury, and was there assured that they were good—which shows that the loan was correctly made, being absolutely based on gold. The certificates, to the amount of $400,000, passed through the Second National Bank, and the loan was made in the regular course of business, and sanctioned by the President and Directors; that the certified checks were made to go into the Clearing-House on Friday, but just before 10 A. M. the cashier of the State Bank requested that they should not be sent through the Clearing House, as he would come in at once and pay the amount, which request was assented to. At one time the cashier at the Sub-Treasury was "carrying" $600,000 to $700,000 for Mellen, Ward & Co., but this was adroitly shifted on to the State Bank, and, as just stated, so managed that the latter was left without any security whatever. Of this, $600,000 was put upon the Merchants' Bank in the shape of a check certified as "good" by the cashier of the State, but since repudiated by the directors.

The Second National (Granite) Bank has also $125,000 of "certified" checks, the Mount Vernon reported $50,000, and the Bank of Newton is said to be loaded with some $200,000, or $50,000 more than its capital stock. The Merchants' Bank has a capital of $2,000,000, and the State $2,000,000—two of the largest banks in Boston. By its quarterly return, January 1, the former reported a "surplus fund" of $700,618·11, and the latter $180,145·68.

Individuals are "stuck" for various sums (in one case for $30,000), but these are mostly so insignificant in comparison with the items above named as to attract little attention. In fact, the holders of such are usually "congratulated" upon their good fortune in having so little. The whole amount of liabilities will foot up not less than $1,250,000 as matters now look. The suspension of Messrs. Upham, Morse & Co. is on account of $40,000 in gold sold to Mellen, Ward & Co.

☞ A MEETING OF THE COLORED SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS' COMMITTEE will be held at the Rooms of the Freedmen's Relief Association, No. 711 SANSOM Street, on MONDAY, March 11, at 4 o'clock, to hear the report of the Sub-Committee on the proposed location of the School Home.

ROBERT R. CORSON, Secretary.

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THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 9.

Suffering in the South.

General Howard was before the Senate Judiciary Committee this morning in reference to the suffering in the South, and subsequently Mr. Trumbull, from that Committee, reported a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to issue supplies of food to prevent the suffering in the Southern States, and appropriating one million dollars for that purpose.

The resolution will undoubtedly pass the Senate, but will not get through the House without opposition.

The House Committees.

As the Senate seems indisposed to agree to the House resolution for immediate adjournment, Speaker Colfax will on Monday announe a committee on printing, one on enrolled bills, and such other committees as are required for the House.

Defence of Jeff. Davis.

The Legislature of Mississippi has appropriated twenty thousand dollars for the defense of Jeff. Davis.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Chair laid before the Senate the annual report of the National Academy of Science, which was referred to the Committee on Printing, with a motion to print one thousand copies.

On motion of Mr. Conness (Cal.) the documents on file in relation to the Reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Henderson (Mo.), from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported the House bill appropriating $20,000 to pay the expenses of the Commissioners sent by the President to the Indian country, which was passed and goes to the President.

Mr. Van Winkle (W Va.), presented the petition of citizens of Alexandria, asking that Congress delay action on the joint resolution annulling the Alexandria election until the people of Alexandria shall have had an opportunity of being heard on the subject.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) said, that since offering the resolution referred to, he had been waited upon by a delegation from Alexandria, who assured him that the late act of Congress was applicable to the last election, as no District commander had been appointed, and that in the May election they should receive the votes of the colored people under the military law.

Mr. Johnson (Md.) said the people of Alexandria had consulted some eminent professional men, who had told them that the colored people were not entitled to vote at the late election under the Military bill.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 9.—The steamship Tybee arrived at Norfolk this morning.

The pilot-boat Maryland boarded yesterday the ships Hermon, for New York; C. B. Hazleton, from Baltimore for Callao; barque Clifton, from Rio Janiero for Baltimore.

Fire at Lockport.

BUFFALO, March 9.—The hardware store o Messrs. Beverly & Strawby, at Lockport, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $10,000, which is covered by insurance.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 95⅛; Reading, 102¾; Canton Company, 48⅛; Erie Railroad, 55; Cleveland and Toledo, 117⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95; Michigan Southern, 71⅝; New York Central, 118⅛; Illinois Central, 114⅞; Cumberland preferred, 30¼; Missouri 6s, 96; United States Five-twenties, 1862, coupons, 109; do. 1864, 107¼ do. 1865, 107¼; New Issue, 106⅛; Ten-forties, 97½; Seven-thirties, first series, 105⅝; all other series, 105⅝. Exchange, at sixty days, 108⅝; at sight, 109½. Gold, 134¼.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Cotton dull at 29 for middling. Flour firm; sales of 5000 bbls. State, $8·40@11·40; Ohio, $8·50@12·50; Western, $8·40@12; Southern quiet; 200 bbls. sold at former sales. Wheat dull and heavy. Corn quiet and unchanged. Beef steady. Pork heavy; mess, $22. Lard quiet at 11¾12¾c. Whisky quiet

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—Cotton—Sales today 4600 bales. Market unsettled and prices easier; low middlings, 28½c. Receipts of the week 17,000 bales; stock in port, 200,000 bales; shipments of the week, 24,000 bales. Sugar quiet at 13¾c. for good refining grades. No sales of molasses. Flour advancing; superfine, $10·75@11. Cor

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Nullification in Alexandria.

From the Tribune.

The Reconstruction bill is disregarded by the President. March 5, three days after it was made a law by Congress, a municipal election was held in Alexandria, Virginia, at which legal voters were excluded on account of color. Nothing could be plainer than the terms of the law, nothing more absolute than the right of colored men to vote in Alexandria last Tuesday. The refusal of the judges of election to receive their ballots was an insolent defiance of the law, the desperate act of men who knew themselves to be a minority, and who elected a Rebel Mayor by denying loyal men their rights. In Alexandria 900 men voted for the Rebel candidates; there were 56 radical white and more than 1000 colored voters. The latter, excluded from the public polls, voted at polls of their own, but as it seems the result is a clear radical majority, the Rebel candidate for Mayor, Hugh Latham, declared elected.

But this defiance of the law is not as important as the disobedience of the President to its commands. He was directed to enforce the law, yet without one step of his to prevent, 1000 illegal voters of the United States are banished from the polls. By General Canby's order—not Mr. Johnson's—a police force of five hundred soldiers was sent to Alexandria to preserve order; but the President, with an army at his orders, did not send one man to execute the laws. The act of the Alexandria Rebels was even worse than a riot—it was a deliberate contempt of the Government, and we can see no excuse for Mr. Johnson's failure to meet disobedience with authority. There could have been no doubt of his duty to interfere in the Alexandria election. The law declares that its provisions shall apply to "all elections to any office." It makes no exceptions, fixes no distant day for its provisions to go into operation; it took effect from the moment of its passage, and Mr. Johnson was as much bound to obey it last Tuesday as he would be a year hence.

We are told, but can scarcely believe, that the Attorney-General of the United States is of the opinion that the President was not required to prevent this outrage, because a military commander has not been appointed in the district of which Virginia is a part. But where in the law is any clause which obliges the President to act through the District commander or that gives any discretion to commander or to the President himself, in the matter of the elective franchise? The right to vote is absolute; the language of the law is unmistakable; the suffrage laws exist independently of Brigadier-Generals. Yet, even if the opinion had any value, it would be no excuse, for if military commanders are necessary to the execution of this portion of the law, why did not the President appoint them? The law declares that certain things shall be done, and they are not done; that he shall appoint certain officers, and they are not appointed.

In the Alexandria election the authority of the Government has been insulted and defied, and, as the first election held under the law, it was the very case in which that authority should have been asserted. When we consider that Alexandria is but an hour's ride from the Capitol, almost under the eyes of the President, and that there he permitted the law of which he is the Executive to be trampled under foot, his apologies for the massacre at New Orleans, his indifference to the discharge of the Civil Rights bill, cease to surprise. Nor do we so much care that the Rebel voters of Alexandria disobeyed the law, for that is an offense which injures but one thousand citizens; we look at the disregard of the law by Andrew Johnson as a matter which affects the nation.

The Impeachment of the President—Action of the Republican Caucus.

From the Times.

The action of the Republican caucus on Wednesday night on the impeachment question was not without significance. It indicated, first, the intention of the party not to abandon the movement, and second, its purpose not to hand it over to General Butler and his immediate political associates. The inquiry into the President's official conduct is to be pursued, but not with the pre-announced determination of convicting him. If General Butler's movement had prevailed, the country would have understood that impeachment, to be followed or accompanied by removal, was a foregone conclusion. The action taken shows a purpose to impeach, if reason is found therefor; but the inquiry is to precede impeachment, not to follow it.

This action will satisfy the country. The people agree with Mr. Bingham in favoring inquiry first, and punishment if demanded by the testimony, but not otherwise. Charges are made against the President of very gross official misconduct—of corruption in the use of power and in the dispensation of patronage. If these charges are true, justice and the public good demand his punishment. The people have no desire to screen any official, however high, from the just consequences of deliberate official crime. But on the other hand, they have no desire to punish as crime what may have been merely error of judgment, nor will they magnify into high misdemeanors, in the case of President Johnson, acts which have been tolerated in his predecessors until they come to be the rule of the Presidential office. And they demand, as essential to the decision of this question, a careful, impartial, and judicial inquiry into facts.

The Judiciary Committee of the last Congress was not likely, from its composition, to err on the side of lenity. It was made up entirely of strong partisan opponents of the President and his policy. There was but one Democrat upon it, and he did not represent either the ability or the learning of his party; he seems to have been placed on the Committee rather to discredit the view his party might take of the subject with the public at large, than to give that view whatever weight it might deserve from the facts and arguments by which it was sustained. Every Republican on the Committee (and all but one were Republicans) was what is technically styled a "radical." The Committee had pushed the inquiry with vigor, diligence, and fidelity; and had, nevertheless, discovered no facts which would warrant a recommendation to impeach. But it did recommend a continuance of the inquiry, and upon that continuance Congress has resolved.

We believe that in its origin impeachment was purely a political movement. It was started by party leaders for party purposes. Whether the President had, or had not, been guilty of "high crimes and misdemeanors," for which impeachment was the proper mode of punishment, was wholly a secondary consideration. The main thing was to get him out of office. He was an "obstacle" to the accomplishment of political purposes. He stood in the way of cherished political designs. Until he could be got out of the way those schemes must halt. This is not matter of conjecture—it was avowed. We are not inferring motives, we are simply assigning the motives which were distinctly declared. Wendell Phillips said the removal of the President by impeachment was necessary—not because he was guilty of crimes, but because he was an "obstacle" to the reconstruction of the Southern States. Mr. Boutwell said publicly that nothing could be done towards a just and safe reconstruction so long as President Johnson remained in office. And General Butler has repeatedly assigned the President's resistance to the public will as the reason for his impeachment and removal.

We do not believe that either Congress or the country shares this feeling, or would sanction impeachment on such a basis. They will not justify resort to it as a weapon of political warfare, first, because it is neither legitimate nor just, and next because it would establish a most mischievous and fatal precedent. Impeachment was intended to be the remedy for great evils—the penalty of great crimes. If it may be used as a weapon of party warfare it will belong to all parties alike, and while one may use it to-day, another will use it to-morrow. Whenever Congress and the President shall disagree, the natural operation of the Constitution will be overborne and set aside by this process. This would be simply to substitute force, under forms of law, for the constitutional mode of administering the Government.

Each party will use it against the other whenever the occasion shall serve. General Butler maintains that a President may be impeached for offenses that are not crimes; that witnesses of his guilt are not necessary, but that he may be tried upon common rumor; that Senators are not disqualified from trying him by having expressed opinions of his guilt; and that he may be removed from office before trial and without conviction. Let this be established as American constitutional law and practice, and how long would any President hold his place when the House of Representatives should be controlled by a majority made up of his political opponents?

If Andrew Johnson has been guilty of "high crimes and misdemeanors" in the discharge of his official duties, the people will not only justify, but they will demand his impeachment. Their regard for the honor as well as the safety of the nation will require it. If a preliminary inquiry by the House of Representatives discloses facts which show that he has been thus guilty, that House will not only be justified in impeaching and sending him to the bar of the Senate for trial, but it will be held inexcusable if it fails to do so. It is quite just and proper that the inquiry already commenced should be continued. But it must be judicial in its temper and just in its forms and modes of procedure. It must aim at truth, and not at party victory—it must seek the vindication of right, and not the consummation of a party scheme. We believe the country will accept the action of Congress in continuing the investigation in the hands of the Judiciary Committee, as an indication that it will be conducted in this spirit and for the attainment of these ends.

A Virginia View.

From the World.

The press of the South is decided in opinion respecting the course most proper to be pursued in this grave conjuncture. The following article from the Charlottesville *Chronicle* presents a view that will more and more prevail, because it is founded on a correct estimate of the situation:—

There are three courses for the Legislature to take:—The first is to fight. The second is to fold arms and do nothing. The third is to call a State convention.

There would be a unanimous voice in favor of the first if we had any power to make a decent resistance.

The question is between the second and third. The third leads to an acceptance of the cruel and merciless terms imposed upon us. The second leads to the same thing—and to much more.

The question now is, Who shall get the control of the State under the new dispensation of universal suffrage—the whites or the blacks?

The provisional government, with universal black and qualified white suffrage, is already upon us. The court house bells in all the counties will soon summon white and black alike to the polls. In addition to this, while the provisional government lasts, we shall have martial law in Virginia—the liberty of every man in the hands of Federal officers.

It has been said that we had better have military law than submit to such degradation as is implied in the acceptance of the terms. This is true ten times over.

But military law is not the alternative. It is military law and negro suffrage and the proscription of our leading men. These three things come upon us without our lifting a finger.

This is not all; there will be a Convention to ratify the terms proposed. If we stand off, where is Botts and Hunnicutt and Underwood, and five hundred thousand negroes? They will have a Convention, and they will put the State back in the Union, and they will give us a State constitution. That constitution will be like the constitution of Tennessee; it will perpetuate the power in their own hands.

There are 690,000 whites in Virginia. We can control the State; we can guide, if we cannot arrest, the storm. And the more rapid our movements the more complete will be our mastership of the situation! Wait—and wait—and wait, and the radicals will organize the negroes against us.

A State Constitution can be framed in literal compliance with the act of Congress, which will take all minor elections from the people—leaving only the Governor, the members of the General Assembly, and members of Congress to be elected by the popular vote. And it may be that a property and educational qualification can be secured as a condition of holding office of any kind.

We are, therefore, for a convention—at once. It is not worth while to resist the deluge; the man who trusts in God will build an ark that shall float upon the tempestuous waters.

It is only the weak that are stupefied by the blows of fate. Christians and Anglo-Saxons, we must conquer civil order once more. Suicide in a sea of troubles may have been a Roman, but it is not a Christian or an English virtue. To do nothing now is social suicide—it is despair.

We are very far from despair, black as the prospect is. The immediate aim of our State should be to get back into the Union as quickly as possible. There we shall be, measurably, at least, shielded from the radical storm. If we stay out much longer, we shall have confiscation added to negro suffrage. There we have at least reached a resting-place; there we can get control of our State affairs; there we can make another State Constitution.

If standing still would keep matters in their present posture, the true policy would be to stand still. But, as the Charlottesville paper forcibly shows, politics will not stand still in the State, even if the conservative part of the people do. Those who, in the South and elsewhere, advocate the do-nothing policy, reason precisely as they would do if the suffrage had not, by the new law, been conferred upon the negroes. Whether there shall be political action no longer depends upon the majority of the old voters; that question is taken out of their hands by the infamous enactment of Congress. There is now a power of political movement quite independent of the white majority. The only choice left them is, whether they will be horse or rider.

If the white majority merely act the part of indignant spectators, the States will be reorganized without them; State Constitutions will be framed after the Missouri and Tennessee pattern, disfranchising all who cannot take an odious oath; and voluntary abstention will be exchanged for permanent disfranchisement. If Conventions are held and Constitutions formed without their participation, those Constitutions will be promptly accepted by this bigoted radical Congress, and the States admitted under them. Military rule might be tolerable; but inaction will not secure the continuance even of this hideous blessing. The real choice lies between negro-radical control, and reorganization by the white majority under the Sherman bill. A policy of inaction is not in conformity with the restless, impatient American character, and the people cannot, for any length of time, be held to it. But if the Southern States are reorganized by the negro-radical element, the work will never be undone; for, in that case, the Southern States themselves will send radical Representatives to swell the Republican majority in Congress.

We feel no sort of squeamishness in resting recommendations on party grounds. We would never consent to belong to a party that did not honestly aim at the public good; and why should we hesitate to advise what will conduce to its success? The sixty or seventy Southern electoral votes are worth trying for, and the election of a conservative President concerns the South more nearly than it does the North. If, by the aid of the South, we can elect the next President, the presence of the Southern members of Congress will render his vetoes efficient, and the radical domination under which the South groans will be broken. There is time enough for this if the South will act with reasonable promptness.

It is not at all necessary to wait for the approval by Congress of the new Constitutions before organizing the State Governments under them. It has been the usual practice in the Territories, when permission was given to form a State Government, to elect all the State officers, and set the Government at once in motion, before submitting the Constitution to Congress. The Legislature meets and elects Senators; Representatives are chosen under the State laws; and the delegation to Congress and the State Constitution appear in Washington at the same time. If the Fortieth Congress adjourns to October, there is no reason why the South may not, if it chooses, be ready for admission at the opening of the session.

It is true, they run the risk of a breach of faith on the part of Congress; but even if Congress is faithless, their labor will not be in vain. Their action will prevent the Botts-Pierpont party getting the start of them, and taking the reorganization out of their hands. If this party present themselves to Congress with a new constitution, it will of course be accepted, and the State promptly admitted. The white majority should take events by the forelock, if for no other purpose than heading off this movement. In fact, if they prefer military rule to readmission under the Sherman bill, their only chance of retaining this melancholy boon is by taking charge of the reorganization movement, and so managing it as to insure rejection. But we think it would be better to manage it with a view to success.

The Fortieth Congress.

From the Nation.

Thanks to the firmness of the Northern people and the folly of Andrew Johnson, the new Congress which has just assembled is substantially the same as its predecessor. There are some new members in both Houses who will add to their strength—such as Messrs. Conkling, Drake, Morrill, and Morton in the Senate, and Generals Butler and Logan in the House. The Democrats are also fortunate in having got rid of Mr. Jack Rogers, and having secured the services of Messrs. Brooks, of New York, and Holman, of Indiana, whose long experience and wide acquaintance give them an influence much beyond what the strength of their party alone would warrant.

The decisive action of the Thirty-ninth Congress upon the great question of reconstruction has relieved the new Congress from the consideration of that subject for the present, while the new law regulating the tenure of office has put an end to the system of proscription, the danger of which was one of the inducements to the early assembling of Congress. There does not seem, indeed, to be any positive necessity for its remaining in session, unless Mr. Johnson refuses to carry out the laws just passed over his veto, or unless, irrespective of that question, his impeachment has been determined upon.

These two questions are probably closely related, and must be carefully considered in forming my estimate of what Congress is likely to do. If Mr. Johnson is satisfied that he is in any event to be removed, he is likely to imitate the example of the unjust steward in making friends where alone he can find them. In short, if he cannot escape impeachment, he may reasonably conclude that his best policy is boldly to refuse obedience to the laws just passed over his veto, believing them, as he does, to be unconstitutional. Why should he destroy all the hopes of his Southern friends by enforcing an obnoxious law, if he cannot gain any credit with Congress by so doing? It seems, however, to be settled that he will obey and enforce these laws after some fashion, though undoubtedly with no great zeal; and we therefore infer that he considers himself safe against impeachment for his past actions.

Nevertheless, we think we perceive signs that he is mistaken in this assumption. The election of Benjamin F. Wade to the Presidency of the Senate is no slight indication that a vacancy is anticipated in a higher office. Mr. Wade is probably the last man who would be chosen by the Senate to preside permanently over its deliberations. It has always heretofore selected gentlemen of suave manners, whose ambition was not suspected of higher aims. Senators Foote and Foster, who have occupied the position of President *pro tem.* for the last five years, were men of amiable character, whom no one ever named for the Presidency of the United States. Mr. Wade is not noted for his knowledge of Parliamentary law. His manners are not particularly gracious, nor his education such as to adapt him to the office of presiding over an assembly of calm and self-possessed gentlemen. Undoubtedly it is the last office which he would himself desire. To remain silent during a hot debate will be intolerable to him; and, indeed, we can scarcely believe that he will be able to keep off the floor on such occasions. But if the present Executive is removed, the choice of Mr. Wade is a very appropriate one; for he has the energy and courage necessary to face the possible difficulties of the transition, and ability to discharge successfully all the duties of the office to which he would thus be called. We do not mean to say, however, that *immediate* action upon the subject of impeachment is probable; for it is not. The Judiciary Committee will resume the inquiry commenced by the last Congress, and must occupy many weeks in the investigation. The report of the committee of the late House shows plainly that it deemed the evidence to be of importance; and the revelations concerning Collector Smythe's operations have a very disagreeable bearing upon the President's character.

That the Fortieth Congress will pursue the same line of policy as its predecessor is beyond doubt. It will be charged with the duty of seeing that this policy is fully carried out, and this duty it will perform to the uttermost. It is relieved from the doubts and difficulties which so grievously embarrassed Congress just one year ago. Its supremacy is practically unquestioned; its hold upon the people's confidence is assured. Its bitterest enemies confess that its decrees are final, and advise submission to all its demands. A vast change has occurred since its predecessor was openly denounced as hanging on the verge of the Government, as illegally organized, despotic, and treasonable. No Congress ever sat before that was so trusted by its friends, so terrible to its foes, so irresistible in its will. The Fortieth Congress is entrusted with gigantic power; let it remember that it must bear an equal weight of responsibility.

It is obvious that such unprecedented supremacy in Congress is attended with serious danger to itself. It is only natural that a certain degree of intoxication should be caused by such a wonderful victory as that of last fall. We do not counsel conservatism in the common but perverted meaning of the phrase, but we do urge most earnestly the necessity of patience and forbearance towards the minority, of full latitude in debate, of more circumspect and deliberate legislation. The new Congress has plenty of time in which to frame and pass its measures, after listening to all that can be said upon them. It is, of course, very trying to have to deal with a minority which rarely attempts to improve a measure, or to bear a debate in which nobody really expects to convince any of the auditors. But such faults in the minority are best cured by patience with those who are to blame, and a kindly encouragement of those who pursue a wiser course. In any case, the party which aspires and may reasonably expect to control the Government for years to come, is bound, for its own sake, and for the example of future ruling parties, to act with dignity and generosity towards opponents, and to legislate with the deliberation of wise and prudent men.

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., can be cured by using DR. WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

The Testimony of persons that have used it is a sufficient voucher for the truth of our remark.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1864.

DR. WM. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—I have been suffering with a sore throat, off and on, for the last three years. I was recommended by a friend to try your TAR SYRUP, and after taking a half bottle, I was entirely relieved.

MARY CALDWELL, 1032 Sansom St.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1864.

This is to certify, that I have used Wright's TAR SYRUP, for Consumption, and it gave me relief, after I had tried every thing else, and they did not help me.

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS WINMILL.

CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18, 1864.

DR. W. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—My children were ill with four years old was a very severe case of Catarrh on the Breast; the other, a babe of six months, suffered greatly from Croup. I tried several kinds of medicine, which failed to relieve them when I was persuaded to try your

TAR SYRUP,

which effected a cure in a few days. I have recommended it to some of my friends, and in all cases it gives entire satisfaction.

E. E. THOMAS,
126 E. Sixth Street.

Sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, KROMER'S,
No. 403 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES

WILL REMOVE TO THIS LOCATION

As soon as the extensive alterations now making will allow.

His stock of

WHITE GOODS,
LACE VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.,

Is offered at prices to insure its being closed out at

No. 1024 CHESNUT St.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street.
11 8 Three doors above Walnut.

WEDDING CARDS

PARTY INVITATIONS

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,

2 ltuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

BLANK BOOKS.

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,

2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES. Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 6m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
502 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 1]4p

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN,

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for

TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5 20]

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

"Coming Thro' the Rye."
"Robin Adair."
"Rock me to Sleep, Mother."
"The Last Rose of Summer."
"Monastery Bells," etc., etc.,

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received an invoice of

FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,

Manufactured to their order in Paris.

Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS, with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 20]

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1] SOLID SILVER-WARE.

MEDICAL

HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES CONSUMPTION.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES

PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

HASTINGS'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES

COUGHS AND COLDS.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

For sale by all first-class Druggists.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

HOOP SKIRTS.

INVISIBLE

EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT,

THE NEW SHAPE FOR

SPRING, 1867,

N

J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS.

The *handsomest* and *most comfortable* style yet introduced. (*See all the fashion magazines.*)

At Retail by all first-class stores where Skirts are sold.

At Wholesale by all the leading *Notion* and *Dry Goods* Houses in this city. Also by sole owners of patent and exclusive manufacturers,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

No. 97 CHAMBERS St.

3 2 s.uth2m NEW YORK.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round, the CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1'16; and 10 springs, $1'75.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices

Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street
12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc, etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15]

HOSIERY, ETC.

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

UNDERWEAR ETC

THE LARGEST VARIETY

AT

JOHN C. ARRISON'S,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Also invites attention to his

IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Which has given such general satisfaction for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Made of the best materials, by hand, [1-22]

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID—A MEMORANDUM-BOOK, containing a check of Adamson & Fetter, to the order of T. H. Weiden, No. 54, for $228, dated March 7, on the Seventh National Bank. The same has been stopped. The finder will please leave it at

F. STEEB'S Office,
3 8 2t* Nos. 10 and 12 S. THIRD Street.

LOST OR STOLEN, AT THE CHESNUT Street Theatre, on Saturday night, January 26, 1867, a POCKET-BOOK, containing between thirty and forty dollars in money, a number of due-bills, and a city warrant, No. 685, for eleven dollars, drawn in favor of Jonathan Caldwell. Payment has been stopped on the warrant. A liberal reward will be paid for return of Pocket-book, money, and warrant to JONATHAN CALDWELL,
2 21 ths 3w No. 1119 MOYAMENSING Avenue

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,

No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,

Manufacturers of

CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE

Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

THE TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY.

National Telegraph Law—Western Union Company—Immense Exclusive Wealth and Power—Unprecedented Profits from Earnings—The Proposed New National Telegraph Company—Capital $10,000,000—Control of the Company by the Government, Etc.

The business of telegraphing has recently become very extensive, and thoroughly ramifies every village and town in the land. The great importance of transacting business promptly by telegraphing has of course been the means of making the transmission of messages from place to place very profitable, as almost any price might be charged for telegraphing in certain emergencies. Appreciating this fact, the managers of telegraph lines have invariably worked under a high tariff system for all classes of messages. Hence the immense profits of which we have spoken.

Within a year or two the Great Western Union Telegraph Company have obtained control of nearly all the lines in the United States, and have indeed made a monopoly of the business, some persons maintaining that they have taken an unfair advantage of their exclusive rights and privileges. Of this fact the public must judge, whose servants the managers are, or ought to be.

HISTORY OF THE TELEGRAPHIC MONOPOLY.

A gentleman who is conversant with this subject, but who is evidently in favor of the establishment of new telegraphic enterprises, writes as follows to a New York paper:—

"The present Telegraph monopoly was organized in the year 1851, with a capital o $360,000. They made no dividends for seven years, but during that time they 'watered' their stock, as was alleged, from their earnings, as follows:—Every share of stock represented by the par of $100 was increased four times, to the amount of $400. Again this was doubled, making $800. Twenty-five per cent. was then added, making $1000. Again this was doubled, making $2000. After this 33⅓ per cent. was added, making $2666'66, so that one share of stock of the par value of $100 was increased, as was alleged by the Directors, out of the earnings, to $2666'66, and such dividends were made on this inflated capital that in the years following the market value of the stock was from $200 to $250 per share, its par being $100. In the spring of the year 1864 the Directors of this monopoly again doubled the capital stock from about $11,000,000 to about $22,000,000, and the pretense for this last inflation was the alleged purpose of chea ening the market price of the stock, and making its market value nearer its par value.

"And all this was done without assessing the original subscribers the first dollar, the earnings, as was alleged by the Directors, being used for that purpose, thus piling up millions upon millions of valuable stock in a manner unparalleled in the whole history of business enterprise in any part of the world.

"The present telegraph monopoly are now earning over six millions of dollars annually. What they do with it is another thing. The most of it goes to rent of lines, which are owned or leased by its directors, and never gets to the pockets of the present stockholders. See the immense wealth accumulated by that party of telegraph managers.

"The New National Telegraph Company propose to construct opposition lines to this huge monopoly, and exactly on the opposite plan of that heretofore governing the old Telegraph companies, to wit—by advertising for the construction of their lines, and letting them to the lowest responsible bidders for the benefit of their stockholders, and not on the plan as heretofore practised for the benefit of a few.

"The entire expense of running a Telegraph line, after it is constructed and in perfect order, practical men estimate at about ten per cent. of its gross earnings on all the great thoroughfares, where this New National Telegraph proposes to construct trunk lines. In fact, I have been informed that the actual cost of sending a message from New York to Chicago is not as much as the cost of carrying a letter by the Post Office Department to and from the same points.

"In regard to the value of the franchise conferred by the recent act of Congress, the right to run along the route of railroads and mail routes, I am informed that the old monopolies in their watering process estimated the same of the value of fifteen millions of dollars. It might have been mere pretense, but thus they then estimated its value.

"In regard to the earnings of Telegraph lines between Boston, New York, and Washington, the Agent of the New York Associated Press said that the net earnings of the line between New York and Boston in 1860 was even then sufficient to pay a dividend yearly of over one hundred per cent. on the whole capital required for building a first-class line between the two cities. See also what the associated editors of New York said in the year 1860 that the Press alone pays to the Telegraph between Boston, New York, and Washington enough to pay nearly one hundred per cent. upon the capital required to build a new and superior line between Boston and Washington.

"See also the facts that the old American Telegraph Company owning the lines between Boston and Washington, and owning little else, though it leases some other lines (as per statement of Mr. Cyrus W. Field and other prominent men), has a capital inflated now about ten times beyond what is necessary for building new lines along that whole route, and pays handsome dividends on that inflated capital. Since this statement was made by Mr. Field, this line was, in the year 1866, consolidated with the Western Union and its capital again inflated from $4,000,000 to $12,000,000. The new National Telegraph Company proposes simply to give the people increased telegraph facilities for commercial and social correspondence and at more reasonable rates than the present monopoly now affords.

"It proposes to construct its lines for cash, with the best materials and latest improvements and to the lowest bidders at public lettings, and seeks to interest the entire business community in the enterprise, and it is no great wonder that such enterprises are a terror to telegraph monopolies."

EFFECT OF COMPETITION.

Of course every one desires that the Western Union Telegraph Company shall be fairly paid for its work, but there is no man who would not be in favor of, at least, trying honorable competition in this business, and, indeed, the passage of the National Telegraph act has already been the means of slightly reducing the former exorbitant tariff.

Under this act new companies may be formed, subject to certain controlling provisions, to be applied by the Postmaster-General.

THE NEW COMPANY.

A new association has been formed recently, which promises to be entirely successful. We allude to the National Telegraph Company, organized under the laws of the State of New York and franchises conferred by the National Telegraph law passed by Congress and approved July 24, 1866. The capital stock of this Company is $10,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of $100 each, with a principal office at No. 64 Broadway, New York city. The officers of the Company are announced as follows:—

President, George B. Senter; Vice-President, Robert Squires; Treasurer, Frederick Prentice; Secretary, George B. Waller; General Superintendent, Ell N. Keyes; Engineer, Colonel Edward W. Serrell.

Directors—George B. Senter, Benjamin Holladay, Benjamin E. Smith, Robert Squires, George B. Walter, John Coon, General William Cumback, General Thomas Ewing, Sr., Judge Charles T. Sherman, Ell N. Keyes, Frederick Prentice, Jonathan S. Buell, Colonel Edward W. Serrell, Charles W. Noble, Theodore F. Hall.

This Company has filed its acceptance of the provisions of the National Telegraph act, and proposes to commence operations at once, by erecting ten thousand miles of telegraph wires.

The National Telegraph Law.

An Act to Aid in the Construction of Telegraph Lines, and to Secure to the Government the Use of the Same for Postal, Military, and Other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any Telegraph Company now organized, or which may hereafter be organized, under the laws of any State in this Union, shall have the right to construct, maintain, and operate lines of telegraph through and over any portion of the public domain of the United States, over and along any of the military or post roads of the United States which have been, or may hereafter be, declared such by act of Congress, and over, under, or across the navigable streams or waters of the United States: Provided, That such lines of telegraph shall be so constructed and maintained as not to obstruct the navigation of such streams and waters, or interfere with the ordinary travel on such military or post roads. And any of said companies shall have the right to take and use from such public lands the necessary stone, timber, and other material for its posts, piers, stations, and other needful uses in the construction, maintenance, and operation of said lines of telegraph, and may pre-empt and use such portion of the unoccupied public lands subject to pre-emption through which its said lines of telegraph may be located as may be necessary for its stations, not exceeding forty acres for each station; but such stations shall not be within fifteen miles of each other.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That telegraphic communications between the several Departments of the Government of the United States and their officers and agents shall, in their transmission over the lines of any of said Companies, have priority over all other business, and shall be sent at rates to be annually fixed by the Postmaster-General.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That the rights and privileges hereby granted shall not be transferred by any Company acting under this act to any corporation, association, or person: *Provided, however*, That the United States may at any time after the expiration of five years from the date of the passage of this act, for postal, military, or other purposes, purchase all the telegraph lines, property, and effects of any or all of said Companies at an appraised value, to be ascertained by five competent, disinterested persons, two of whom shall be selected by the Postmaster-General of the United States, two by the Company interested, and one by the four so previously selected.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That before any Telegraph Company shall exercise any of the powers or privileges conferred by this act, such Company shall file their written acceptance with the Postmaster-General of the restrictions and obligations required by this act.

Approved July 24, 1866.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—The annual statement of the Board of Guardians of the Poor for the year 1866 has just been published.

By the census of the House it appears that there has been maintained at the Almshouse during the year 1866 an average population of 3075 persons of all ages, the greatest number (3552) being in the House on the 14th day of February, and the smallest number (2822) on the 22d day of September.

The number of paupers in the Almshouse continues to increase with the population of the city, the average population for eleven years, being, in 1856, 2026; 1857, 2288; 1858, 2560; 1859, 2545; 1860, 2421; 1861, 2796; 1862, 2549; 1863, 2492; 1864, 2455; 1865, 2727; 1866, 3075.

Owing to the want of a House of Correction, a large percentage of those in the House should not justly be considered as of the deserving poor, but should be classed, treated, and punished as vagrants. It is in this class of the inmates that the increase mainly exists.

The poor who are reared amongst us do not exhibit any increase as paupers. This, no doubt, arises from a better opportunity for the education of the children of the masses of the people, and thus the existence of a more general feeling of self-respect, resulting from their training and education in the public schools.

BEWARE OF THIEVES.—There are at present a large number of professional shoplifters in the city. Both men and women are continually operating in retail and even in wholesale stores. The men are furnished with lift pockets, and the women with lift skirts, though some of them wear cloaks under which the plunder is concealed, and others carry covered baskets. A man, whose coat had a lift pocket in it capable of holding a large amount of plunder, has been arrested for the theft of a piece of silk from a store in Church alley. He will have a hearing at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at Alderman Hurley's office. The prisoner is said to be from New York.

THE NEW BRIDGE.—The building of the new bridge across the Schuylkill, above Girard avenue, which has been noticed before in these columns, is rapidly approaching completion. The piers and abutments are of brick, resting upon a stone foundation. It will soon be ready for the use of the Junction Railroad. Near the bridge, and on the west side of the Schuylkill, the road is being widened, so as to allow of additional tracks.

MORE BURNING BY HOT CINDERS.—A man named Jeremiah Duffey was admitted into the Hospital yesterday, with his body and face badly burned with hot cinders, while engaged at the Fairmount Iron Works.

Another man was admitted to the Hospital a few days ago, injured in exactly the same manner.

LARGE TAX RECEIPTS.—The Receiver of Taxes has received from the city and State tax, since the 1st of February, the sum of $2,624,670·53? This amount exceeds the collection of any previous year during the same period.

FLOUR INSPECTOR'S REPORT for the week ending March 7, 1867:—Barrels of superfine, 4811; do. fine, 165; do. middlings, 14; do. Rye, 196; do. Corn Meal, 1069—total, 6255.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

TO BE CURED of disease or suffering is always desirable; but to be cured by influences gentle as the breath of spring and lasting as life is the especial prerogative of Homœopathy. Humphreys' Specifics, advertised in another column, leave nothing to be desired in this direction for family or individual use. They are mild, simple, and yet prompt and efficient, always rendering satisfaction. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

A GOOD MEDICINE.—Davis' Pain Killer has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. Its instantaneous effect in the eradication of pain, and the verbal testimony of the masses in its favor, have been and are its own best advertisement. Every family should keep it in their homes in case of sudden attacks of many diseases in which it is an antidote.

BILIOUS DISORDERS, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, etc., are speedily removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills. The test of thirty years' use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

E. MCCLAIN'S HIGHLY PERFUMED MEDICATED MAGNETIC SOAP removes Tan, Sunburn, and all Cutaneous Eruptions of the skin, and prevents it from chapping. Prepared at No. 334 North Sixth street.

TEAS—Choice, Pure, and Cheap, at FAIRTHORNE'S, No. 205 North Ninth street.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES ..... 6'22 | MOON RISES ..... 9'45
SUN SETS ..... 6'00 | HIGH WATER ..... 4'08

To find High Water at Lewes, Del., deduct one hour from the above.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JOSEPH C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR AMERICA.

City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 16
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Feb. 16
Bosphorus	Liverpool	Philada	Feb. 19
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Feb. 20
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 21
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 22
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 23
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 23
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 1
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 1
America	Southampton	New York	Feb. 1
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
Ville de Paris	Havre	New York	Feb. 28
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 2
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 2
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 20
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 20
Ottawa	Antwerp	New York	Mar. 23

FOR EUROPE.

Cella	New York	London	Mar. 9
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Pereire	New York	Havre	Mar. 9
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Deutschland	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 13
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 13
Alcipo	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 13
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Mar. 16
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Fulton	New York	Havre	Mar. 16
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 16
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
America	New York	Havre	Mar. 21
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
Caledonian	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 23
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Mar. 23
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 30
Merrimac	New York	Havre	Mar. 30
Atalanta	New York	London	Mar. 30
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 30
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Europe	New York	Havre	April 6
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	April 6
China	Boston	Liverpool	April 10
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	April 13
Bellona	New York	London	April 13
Arago	New York	Havre	April 13
Havana	New York	Havre	April 17
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 11

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

San Jacinto	New York	Savannah	Mar. 9
Tybee	New York	Galveston	Mar. 9
Monterey	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 9
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar. 9
San Francisco	New York	Greytown	Mar. 9
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	Mar. 9
Mayflower	Philada	Washington	Mar. 9
Alexandria	Philada	Richmond	Mar. 9
Saxon	Philada	Boston	Mar. 9
H. Chauncy	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 11
H. Livingston	New York	Savannah	Mar. 14
Great Republic	Pittsburg	New Orleans	Mar. 14
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Mar. 16
Matiposa	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 16
Eagle	New York	Havana	Mar. 16
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 21
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 22
Corsica	New York	Havana	Mar. 23
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	Mar. 30
Colorado	San Fran	Yokohama, etc	April 3
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hendrick Hudson, Howes, Havana, Thos. Wattson & Sons.
Brig Fanny Turner, Marseilles, P. Wright & Sons.
Brig Gen. Banks, Ketchum, New York, United States Quartermaster.
Schr C. S. Edwards, Garwood, Matanzas, John Mason & Co.
Schr W. G. Audenried, Hewitt, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr Isabella Thompson, Baker, do. do.
Schr Typhoon, Williams, Bath, do.
Schr J. S. Price, Young, Providence, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr M. Tilton, Fritzinger, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr R. J. Mercer, Stetson, Portsmouth, do.
Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr J. S. Watson, Houck, Lynn, Rommell, Hunter & Co.
Schr Trade Wind, Corson, Boston, Preston Coal Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque Telegraph, Robinson, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Schr Edwin, Tuttle, 3 days from New York, with barley to captain.
Schr R. J. Mercer, Stetson, from Boston, in ballast to Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Cumberland, Parker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool previous to 23d ult.
Ship Goshawk, Lawson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 22d ult.
Ship Laura, Hill, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 23d ult.
Ships Nonpariel, Lowe; Lizzie Moses, Cox; Matterhorn, Curtis; N. A. Farnsworth, Thorndike; Thomas Harward, Strickland, and Charlotte, Lendenstrom, for Philadelphia, were up at Liverpool 23d ult.
Steamship Bosphorus, Alexander, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, at Boston yesterday.
Steamship Delaware, for Philadelphia, at Liverpool 2d ult.
Barque Atlantic, DeHaan, from Bremen for Philadelphia, was off the Gallopen 2d ult.
Barque Kensington, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 7th inst.
Brig Ida McLeod, Cook, hence for Rotterdam, was ready at Newport 7th inst.
Brig J. H. Burton, Burton, from Naples, at Messina 9th ult.
Schr Addie Bird, hence, at Charleston 8th inst.
Schrs James Neilson, Hackett, and S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, from Taunton for Philadelphia, at Newport 6th inst.
Schr Sidney Price, hence, at Charleston 8th inst.
Schr C. Merrick, Montgomery, hence, below Providence 6th inst.
Schr Ephraim and Anna, Scull, from Wilmington, N. C., at New Bedford 6th inst.
Schr Hattie, Carter, from Belfast for Philadelphia, at Portland 6th inst.
Schr Mary E. Smith, Crawford, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 7th inst.
Schr Bavaria, from Prices Island for Philadelphia, at Fortress Monroe 6th inst.
Schr P. Boice, Adams, for Jacksonville, cleared at Charleston 5th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Schr M. B. Mahony, ashore at Tarpaulin Cove, was nearly pumped out by the steam-pump on Wednesday, but the tide refilled her, and an effort will now be made to stop the leak by divers.

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next door to Post Office. 9 16

PATENT WIRE WORK FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC. COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC., Manufactured by M. WALKER & SONS, No. 11 N. SIXTH Street. 227 6m

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters,
GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street, South side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 3m

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.—Works on Staten Island.—Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 North EIGHTH Street. West side.
This Company, now in the forty-eighth year of its existence, is prepared to DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH, in an unequalled manner, all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods.
Ladies' Dresses and Velvet Mantillas, Gent's Coats, Pants, etc., cleaned, without affecting the shape or color. 2 28 2mrp

STEAMBOAT LINES.

TRIPS RESUMED.—THE steamer JOHN A. WARNER will commence running between Philadelphia and Bristol on THURSDAY, the 28th of February, leaving Philadelphia, CHESNUT Street wharf, at 2 o'clock P. M., stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M.
Fare each way, 25 cts. Excursion, 4 2 8 1m

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS OR PAIN DESTROYER,
Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
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SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH.
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM,	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES.	OLD SORES.

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.
The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.
Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail ..... 50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail ..... $1'00
Quarts in bottle ..... $1'75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES
Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions ..... $10'00
Smaller Family and Traveling cases, with 20 to 28 vials ..... $5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases ..... $2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. B. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 6 27 tuthsq

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

Latest and Most Important Discoveries in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 1220 WALNUT ST.

During our investigations in the treatment of disease in its various forms by the agency of electricity we have obtained very many valuable and startling facts, which, added to the previous though limited information, possessed by other and less fortunate operators, place us beyond all previous knowledge of this mysterious agent. During the course of our practice we have treated and cured, through the knowledge thus gained, many thousands, and by means of our new discoveries have established ourselves as the most successful Medical Electricians in this country or Europe.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids constitute the negative and positive forces, and every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated, negative—and as electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper, healthy action.

Among the chronic diseases in which electricity has been, and is daily being by our agency, of the greatest utility, a cure being rapidly effected after the failure of all other means, are:—

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.
2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints.
5 Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or plasters in any form).
6 Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections.

For information desired upon other diseases, application may be made at the office, or by letter.

Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, it is universally successful in her hands.

For the convenience of those desiring information, we give (by permission) a few names of persons among the best business men and others of this city and elsewhere, whom we have treated and cured:

A. R. Stewart, Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., cured of rheumatism of fifteen years' standing; Mrs. J. Y. Cumming, Kishicoquillas, Mifflin county, Pa., cancer of the stomach; John Kirkpatrick, New Castle county, Del., cured of a cancer in the breast in three weeks; Francis Gottwalls, No. 1946 Hamilton street, absorption of a tumor weighing eleven pounds; Jacob Vandergrift, Odessa, Del., severe case of diabetes; G. T. Boulden, firm of Boulden & Co., No. 36 South Water street, paralysis on the left side, cured in three weeks; E. McClain, No. 329 Juniper street, dyspepsia and nervous debility; Lieutenant Robert G. Wilson, U. S. A., dyspepsia cured in seven days; R. J. Robertson, Fox Lake, Wisconsin, bronchitis; Catarrh, John C. Carter, Commander United States Navy, Brooklyn, bleeding piles and fistula of forty-six years' standing; Charles H. Hammond, Western National Bank Baltimore, dyspepsia and sick headache, of twenty-five years' standing, cured in three weeks; William Rowbotham, No. 1327 Front street, obstinate piles cured in three applications; C. A. Byran, lumbago and dyspepsia, of ten years; N. H. Baldwin, late pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, nervous prostration, after three applications; C. B. Cooper, Fort Jervis, N. Y., severe case of catarrh; William Rottworth, No. 257 Market street, ulcerated bowels, dyspepsia, orchites, etc., of seven years' standing; Hon. J. M. Butler, No. 730 S. Tenth street; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Colonel F. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George G. Evans, No. 1852 N. Fifteenth street; Mr. Pelouse, Chesnut and Third streets; Brigadier-General A. J. Pleasonton, No. 918 spruce street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut. M. C. Sadler, No. 619 Arch street; C. S. Emack, No. 433 Chesnut street; A. L. Whiteman, corner Third and Market streets; H. Andrews, No. 932 Pine street; M. Erickson, No. 1822 Pine street; Thomas Stinson, No. 1914 Front street; W. B. Smith, No. 1029 Hanover street; George L. Buzby, Nos. 931 and 933 Market street; Thomas Drake, Germantown; William Stevenson, Sixth and Market streets; C. Marshall, No. 519 S. Ninth street; Mr. Harris, No. 1406 Master street; Thomas Gregg, Vineland, N. J.; Brigadier-General A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Camden, N. J.

Physicians or students desiring to have instructions in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases, can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive pamphlet of cures effected, with numerous references, and including a treatise on the subject, can be had by application at the office.

All letters addressed to

Dr. S. W. BECKWITH,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
1 30 wfm 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.

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ELECTROPATHY.

Drs. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES

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TEACHERS of new system of curing diseases, would call the attention of the sick and afflicted to their new system of practice, which has already gained great popularity in this city. During the past six years we have treated TWENTY THOUSAND persons suffering from the various forms of disease (many of them by special guarantee, charging nothing if we failed), and in almost every case a cure has been effected. Read the following

HOME CERTIFICATES.

AN ASTONISHING CURE—AMPUTATION PREVENTED.

I was cured in three weeks by Drs. GALLOWAY and WHITE of an ulcerated leg, which caused much suffering, and even threatened amputation. Since my own great cure several of my friends suffering from Neuralgia, Skin Disease, Dyspepsia, and other complaints have also been perfectly cured. I will cheerfully answer the inquiries of the diseased and suffering.
ABRAHAM FLUKE
[No. 1881 Camac street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT CURES OF OBSTINATE DISEASES

Charles D. Young, Chronic Dyspepsia, No. 411 N Seventh street.
James Brown, Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels, Pine street, above Sixth.
Henry Moyer, Neuralgia of the Eye, Twenty-third and Pearl streets.
Frederick Wilson, Dyspepsia and Throat Disease Continental Hotel.
B. F. Kirkbride, Epileptic Fits, No. 1020 Market street.
William Morgan, Kidney Disease and General Debility, No. 405 Spruce street.
Marcus D. Wilcox, Catarrh of twelve years' standing, Commercial Hotel.
Samuel G. Wheeler, Asthma of ten years' standing, Continental Hotel.
Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, Dyspepsia, No. 707 Samson street.
Horace C. Winslow, Weakness of the Kidneys, Frankford.
B. C. Shurtleff, Cancer in Stomach, No. 3722 Markes street.
J. M. Buist, Rheumatism, No. 1336 S. Broad street.
Judah Levy, Bronchial Consumption, No. 422 Market street.
Edward T. Evans, preacher of the M E Church, Dyspepsia of long standing, Laryngitis, and Lumbago, No. 1633 Helmuth street.
James Nugent, Deafness for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Wilmington, Delaware.
Thomas Harlop, Severe Diabetes, Rose Mills, West Philadelphia.
George Grant, Rheumatic Gout, long standing, No. 1 13 Chesnut street.
H. T. Desliver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory Rheumatism, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
Edward McMahon, Consumption, No. 1227 Front street.
J. Bicket, Chronic Bronchitis, Constipation, and Congestion of the Brain, No. 518 Callowhill street.
Charles M. Dayton, Paralysis of the lower limbs, Girard House.
John McCormick, Diabetes, No. 1220 Ridge avenue.
Charles E. Buckingham, Urinary Difficulty, No. 1331 Filbert street.
Aquila Davis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Forrest House.
J. J. Hoopes, long standing Sciatica, and Enlarged Prostate Gland, Darby township, Delaware county.
William H. Shriver, Liver Complaint, Germantown.
Joseph W. Forsyth, Acute Rheumatism, No. 1042 Arch street.
E. Clouser, General Paralysis, No. 415 N. Second street.

Many or these persons we cured in less than a week.

N. B.—The Institution, No. 1230, one door from Thirteenth street, is the only house in this city where our system is practised. Unprincipled parties in other localities, who claim to treat diseases according to our late discoveries, may therefore be regarded with suspicion.
PHYSICIANS and STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of Instruction in this GREAT DISCOVERY in the Healing Art.
BOOKS AND THE MOST IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FURNISHED.
An interesting circular mailed by addressing
DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES,
Philadelphia.
Consultation free. 1 13s tf

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.
It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,
DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT
will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.
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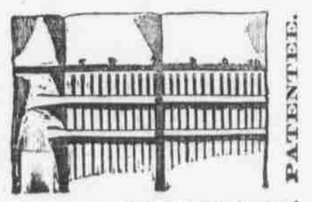
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.
For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.
This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia, is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents.
DYOTT & CO
9 5 6m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

MACHINE STUCK NEEDLES



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NO. 65 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.

BUILDING HARDWARE.

300 Dozen Baldwin's Butts, all sizes.
300 Dozen Keurick's Pulleys

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1867.

Ireland's Hour Not Yet Come.

We have no idea that the Fenian revolt in Ireland can be successful. The odds against the revolutionists are too great. The Government possesses an abundance of means for the suppression of rebellion, and is thoroughly aroused. The Fenians, on the other hand, it is apparent, are poorly organized, and are unable to act with that promptness and concentration of effort which are necessary to success. So far, therefore, as accomplishing any great results at the present time are concerned, the movement must end in failure.

In a more comprehensive view this irrepressible Fenian trouble is of importance. When we consider the wide-spread dissatisfaction that prevails throughout Great Britain on the part of the masses, on account of their political disfranchisement; when we behold the distress of her laboring classes; when we read the ominous speeches of Mr. Bright, pointing to the final remedy of revolution, unless the Government shall enter upon a course of reform that is utterly hated by the aristocracy, we can well understand how the Fenian movement may yet become one of vast moment. As a part of a general uprising to overthrow the present corrupt and oppressive Government of Great Britain, the revolt of the Irish would become an element of great influence. Put down for the present the Fenians probably will be, but their suppression will do nothing towards removing those radical and deep-seated causes which give the movement a vitality that prison doors and scaffolds cannot extinguish. The hatred of English oppression will remain. The love of Irish liberty will grow more bright. And in some hour of England's extremity, possibly not far distant, the Fenians may strike a blow for independence that there shall be no power to resist.

How to Make Bank Officers Honest.

It is sound wisdom to profit by the experience of others, and it is natural for a young people, with new institutions, new wants, and vague ideas in regard to their gratification, to turn to the precedents of older nations and see how they manage their affairs. It is not servile imitation when we draw liberally on the policy of Great Britain. It is only acting like wise statesmen, and availing ourselves of the opinions and lessons of others. It was this spirit which led the founders of our Government to take so many of the British notions into our new political structure; and sound discretion should induce us to use the lessons of the past of the mother country whenever we can. She has had a long experience in the conduct of a banking system, and has been, for a century and a half, perfecting the best plan of securing honest officials. We then turn to the rules in vogue in the Bank of England to-day, and recommend the adoption of a like series in our own National Banks. That some reform is needed we suppose all will agree. Within the past week no less than six associations, started under the National Banking act, have exploded because of the dishonesty of their officers. In one, a President commences a series of immense speculations, and involves the bank. In another, a Cashier does likewise. And in yet another, a confidential Clerk ditto, and so on to all the Directors and employés. These cases have come to light; how many more may be hereafter revealed can be known to none.

It is well for us to ask why it is that the funds are so exposed, and why, with such certainty of detection staring them in the face, men will throw away their good name with such recklessness. The cause is not found in the fact that they have not funds sufficient to meet their immediate wants, for their salaries are enough to keep them from want and to meet all necessary expenses. We think that these defalcations were occasioned by a desire to secure a competency for their old age, and to remove the future of want away from the prospect of their active life. Their needs made them spend all they received each year, in order that they might keep up a proper appearance. They had no surplus to lay aside and accumulate, to provide for the day when age would no longer let them work. To gain this sum they risked in a dozen ventures and lost. To cover up this one defalcation an additional series of similar dishonesties was necessary, so that, after years of crime, they are discovered, and have eventually no more money than when they first began the career of guilt.

How, then, is this to be remedied? We answer, by removing the inducement—by placing such a sum in prospect as will dispel all fears of future want. This is the plan which has been acted upon in the Bank of England for years. Every cashier or clerk who has served the institution faithfully for a certain number of years, is, when he arrives at old age, placed upon half-pay, and this gives enough to support him. By this plan an inducement is held out to continued honesty; for, if any misdemeanor is committed, he may be discharged before the time of receiving his retiring pay arrives; while, if he does his duty for that time, he is safe from all fear of all future want. At the same time no sense of degradation is caused by this pecuniary aid, for it is not a charity, but a payment for services rendered, as the half-pay official still does certain duties which earn his pay. The army or naval officer feels no dependence when placed on the retired list, and the same process applies to the bank officers as to those in the service.

This plan having been tried in England and found to work admirably, and all other plans having failed here, we earnestly commend to the directors of the National Banks the idea of providing for the old age of their officials. The expense will not be great, and even if it should be twice as much as it is, how much cheaper it would be to remove the temptation to perpetrate fraud, by means of such inducements as the one we propose. It is an act of justice and also of sound policy, and as both we commend it. When it becomes general, we shall cease to hear daily of defaulting officers; for we are convinced that most of the dishonesty is due to a desire to provide for a winter of want, when age incapacitates these men from active struggles for the means of support.

THE NEW LAW FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.—The Internal Revenue law, so far as it relates to distilled spirits, was much modified by the late Congress. Its provisions are rendered much more stringent. The power of the revenue officers in making seizures and suppressing fraud is greatly increased. The distillery inspectorship, which proved such a wide-open door for the grossest corruption, has been abolished. Honest distillers, if there are any such, will be better protected in their business, and the rascals will have to be sharper than ever in their frauds to escape detection.

It is for the interest of the whole community that the liquor business should pay its legal proportion of taxes into the treasury. What the fraudulent distiller chisels the Government out of, is necessarily so much added to the taxes of the honest portion of the community. Last year the distillers cheated the Government out of one hundred millions of dollars. It is to be hoped that they will not succeed in doing it again this year.

MISSOURI.—We are glad to see that the State of Missouri has taken steps for the restoration of her credit, by providing for the immediate payment of the accumulated interest upon her bonds. The natural resources of that State are unexcelled by those of any State in the Union, and there is no good reason why her credit should not be as high as that of Pennsylvania or New York. A vast tide of immigration is flowing into Missouri, and her surpassing mineral resources are beginning to be developed. In a very few years she will rank in population and resources among the foremost States of the Republic.

GOVERNOR WELLS AND THE RECONSTRUCTION LAW.—Governor Wells, of Louisiana, is moving promptly for the reconstruction of that State. He has issued a proclamation announcing the passage of the Reconstruction bill, and informing the people that hereafter all elections in the State must be held in conformity with the provisions of that law, and all candidates for office must be such as are qualified by that act to serve. No others will be allowed to exercise official functions, even if elected.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 9.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....43 | 11 A. M.....50 | 2 P. M.....52

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Chase, Crossman, Providence, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Barque Cairo, Beals, Mobile, do.
Barque A. M. Lovell, Lovett, Havre, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Idella, Jackson, Matanzas, Thorn Mills.
Brig J. Cofiill, Coffill, Windsor, N. S., C. G. Van Horn.
Schr W. G. Dearborn, Scull, Sagua la Grande, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr S. N. Smith, Turner, Portland, Workman & Co.
Schr Isabella Reeves, Tussey, Salem, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr C. J. Smithers, Artis, 2 days from Frederica, Del., with corn to James Barratt.
Schr Sarah and Mary, Truax, 2 days from Dover, Del., with corn to James Barratt.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., March 7—6 P. M.—The following vessels remain at the Breakwater:—Barques Adelaide, from New York; Frank Lovett, from Bermuda; schrs Ella Fish, from St. John, N. B.; Yankee Blade, from ——; and Comet, from Halifax, all for Philadelphia; M. W. Griffing, from Alexandria, Va., for New Bedford; and E. Laymore, from Porto Rico for Newburyport, Wind W. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Went to sea at noon yesterday:—Barques Dency, for Key West; Flora Southard, for Rio Janeiro; brigs O. C. Clary, for Cardenas; E. F. Stewart, for Cantiegos; W. N. Z., for Halifax; Village Belle, for St. John, N. B.; Ella, for Port Spain; E. A. Bernard, for ——; and schr Dauntless, for Guantanamo, with wind N NE. Reported by Captain Virdin, of tug America, who also reports below:—Barques G. W. Rosevelt, from New York, and Maria Miles, from New Bedford.

Schr Ann Elizabeth, Phillips, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 7th inst.

Schr Salem, hence for Cuba, was spoken 24th ult., lat. 26 41, lon. 71 05, out 10 days—probably the Sallie B, hence for Cienfuegos.

Schr Emma L. Porter, Sparks, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 8th inst.

Steamer Hunter, Rogers, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 7th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Arrived, steamship Teutonia, Bardua, from Hamburg 16th ult.

Steamship The Queen, Grogan, from Liverpool.
Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, from Richmond.
Steamship El Cid, Hobart, from Newbern.
Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, from Richmond.
Ship W. F. Storer, Bryant, from Liverpool.
Barque T. K. Weiden Weiden, from Remedios.

Cleared, steamships Deutschland, Wessels, Bremen; Pereire, Duchesne, Havre; Florida, Barstow, Baltimore; ships J. Bright, Tower, Liverpool; Constantine, Creevy, London; barques Teresa, Darli, Maracaibo; Amazon, Percival, Arroyo; Nannie Bell, Hutchins, Cardenas; Evening Star, Miller, Guantanamo; Josie Nichols, Nicholas, Trinidad; Circassian, Amy, Pernambuco and Bahia; Merliton, Rose, Havre; Hiawatha, Mathias, Bremen; brigs S. Bishop, Gridin, Cienfuegos; Mercedes, Kohl, do; Quis, Vigot, Bristol; Fearless, Saunders, Smyrna; Florence, Lloyd, Gibraltar; Machias, Upton, Mamanillo; C. P. Gibbs, Wilson, do.; C. Gulliver, Gulliver, do.; Velocity, Darrell, Cienfuegos; H. Virden, Collins, Cardenas; schrs G. Banker, Ellis, Demerara; Eddie Walter, Folsom, Aux Cayes.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

At the Great Central Store.

EVANS & PHIPPS,

N. W. CORNER ARCH AND TENTH STS.,

Have just opened 50 pieces beautiful and cheap new style **CHINTZES**, 37 cents.
50 pieces **NAINSOOKS**, plain and plaid, 25 to 65c.
50 pieces **CAMBRICS**, 25 to 65 cents.
1 case **MARSEILLES** and **HONEYCOMB QUILTS**, very cheap.
1 case All-wool **DELAINES**, very cheap, 37½c.
A full line of new shades 6-4 **MOHAIRS**, all colors.
1 case **WAMSUTTA PRINTS**, fast colors, 12½c.
100 dozen Ladies all-linen **HANDKERCHIEFS**, 12½, 18¾, 25 cents.
50 dozen Hemstitched **HANDKERCHIEFS**, 25 cents to $1 75.
50 dozen **GENTS' ALL-LINEN**, 23, 25, 31, and 37 cents.
100 dozen all-linen **HUCK TOWELS**, 12½ cents.
50 dozen red border **DAMASK**, 37½ cents.
50 dozen new style **NAPKINS**, $1 50 per dozen.
2 cases bleached and unbleached **MUSLINS**, 12 to 33 cents.
1 lot gay colored **PERCALES**, new shades, cheap.
And every description of **DRY GOODS** for family use always on hand. Not being encumbered with any old stock to work off, we can and intend to sell at ruinous
COMPETITION PRICES.
All we ask is to call and view the GOODS, and be convinced.

EVANS & PHIPPS,

3 9 s] **CORNER TENTH AND ARCH STS.**

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BEDFORD STREET MISSION will be held at Concert Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Singing by Children from the Mission. Addresses by Hon. H. PRICE, member of Congress from Iowa; Rev. J. WALKER JACKSON, Rev. J. D. LONG, Missionary, and Dr. PARRISH. A Collection will be taken in aid of the Mission.
Tickets may be had gratuitously from George Milliken, No. 828 Arch street; Parkinpine & Higgins, No. 56 North Fourth street; J. H. Burdsall, No. 1121 Chestnut street; James L. Bispham, No. 710 South Second street; John Parker, Jr., No. 809 Spring Garden street; Tract Rooms, No. 1018 Arch street.
E. S. YARD, President.
JOHN H. PILLEY, Secretary. 3 9 4t

"PAUL IN PRISON."—BY REQUEST OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, REV. DANIEL MARCH, D. D., Will preach on the above subject To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, in the WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, services commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Seats free. A cordial invitation to all. *

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.
Rev. T. EDWIN BROWN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will deliver the second monthly sermon before the YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION, connected with the Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"The Father's Business." All are invited. *

BY REQUEST OF THE CONSISTORY, the Rev. S. H. GIESY, Pastor of the FIFTH REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN Street, near Sixteenth, will repeat on Sunday Morning, at 10½ o clock, the sermon on "The Obedience of Faith; or the Efficacy of the Appointed Means of Salvation." Services in the Evening by the Pastor, at 7½ o'clock. *

FREE RELIGIOUS SERVICE, AT the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, To-morrow Evening. Sermon by Rev. Dr. GOODWIN. *

REVS. J. GREGG AND J. CHANDLER GREGG To-morrow, at SECOND STREET M. E. CHURCH, at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. *

REV. DR. CARROW AT 10½ A. M., and Rev. M. PIERSON at 7½ P. M., in UNION M. E. CHURCH. Seats always free. *

CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, SPRING GARDEN Street, below Broad.—The Rector, Rev. J. W. BONHAM, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers welcome. *

ADAM AND EVE LECTURE, TO-MORROW Evening. Universalist Church, LOCUST Street, above Thirteenth. Sabbath School Anniversary, Thursday evening next. *

UNITARIAN CHURCH, TENTH and LOCUST Streets.—Rev. Mr. ISRAEL will preach at this church, To-morrow, 10th instant, at 10½ in the morning. *

MORAVIAN CHURCH, CORNER of WOOD and FRANKLIN Streets.—The Rev. JOSEPH H. KUMMER will preach in the morning. *

REV. D. W. BARTINE WILL preach in the CENTENNIAL M. E. CHURCH, FORTIETH Street, below Chesnut, To-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock. *

REV. DR. NADAL, AT TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, To-morrow. *

EBENEZER M. E CHURCH.—Missionary services throughout the day. Afternoon, Sunday School Missionary Anniversary. Rev. J. H. VINCENT 2½ P. M. *

REV. L. C. MATLACK PREACHES at CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH To-morrow, at 10½ A. M., VINE, below Thirteenth Street, an historical Sermon from Job viii. 7, showing what one small Church can do in ten years. Also, at 7½ P. M., on Servants and Friends of God. *

REV. WILLIAM W. NEWELL W LL preach at LONGSTRETH'S HALL, Germantown, To-morrow, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject in the evening, "Present and Future Salvation." *

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.—Preaching To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. ALEXANDER REED, D. D., Pastor. *

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN streets.—Preaching To-morrow Morning at 10½ and Evening at 7½, by Rev. Dr. SHIELDS, of Princeton. *

COHOCKSINK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GERMANTOWN Avenue, above Fifth street.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. A. MUTCHMORE, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and FILBERT Streets.—Rev. SAMUEL W. DUFFIELD will preach Sabbath Morning and Afternoon. *

FIFTEENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTEENTH and LOMBARD Streets.—Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM McELWEE, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All invited. *

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BUTTONWOOD Street, below Sixth.—Preaching To-morrow by Pastor, Rev. T. J. SHEPHERD, D. D. Morning, at 10½, "God's Goodness Leading to Repentance." Evening, "Companions." All are invited. *

REV. DAVID HERRON, MISSIONARY from India, will preach in the FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, below Spruce, To-morrow (Sabbath) at 10½ o'clock. Service at 3½, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. WYLIE. *

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. McILVAIN. *

LOGAN SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of TWENTIETH and VINE Streets.—Services Morning and Evening. Morning subject—"Not Peace, but a Sword." Evening subject—"Belief and Unbelief." *

FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and LOMBARD Streets.—Communion Service in the Morning. In the Evening the Pastor will (by special request) repeat his sermon on the "Unity of the Church." *

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, FRANKLIN Street, above Brown.—Service To-morrow Morning at 10 o'clock, and in the Evening at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. JOHN TETLOW. *

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, N. E. Corner BROAD and ARCH Streets, Dr. STORK, Pastor.—Services at 10½ o'clock A. M and 7½ o'clock P. M. *

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, THIRD and PINE Streets.—Open for Divine Service To-morrow Night at 7½ o'clock. All the seats free. *

MESSIAH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, OXFORD, above Thirteenth Street, Rev. F. W. CONRAD, D.D., Pastor, at 10½ A. M, and 7½ P. M. *

NEW STREET LUTHERAN CHURCH, Rev. Dr. HUTTER.—Services To-morrow Morning, 10½; Evening, 7½ o'clock. *

FIFTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching To-Morrow, 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. H. A. CLEVELAND. Evening, preaching at 7½ o'clock. *

REV. B. C. McBRIDE WILL preach in the EMORY M. E. CHURCH on Sabbath Morning at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. A. JUMP at 7 o'clock in the Evening. *

CENTENNIAL M. E. CHURCH, FORTIETH and SANSOM Streets, West Philadelphia.—On To-morrow Evening, the Rev. KENDALL BROOKS, of the Baptist Church, will preach a Sermon to West Philadelphia Lodge, No. 143, I. O. of G. T. All friends of the Temperance cause are invited. *

CHURCH OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets.—Rev. H. S. HOFFMAN, 3½ o'clock P. M. *

RELIGION IN SOCIAL LIFE.—Rev. H. S. HOFFMAN, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M., SIXTH and GIRARD Avenue. All invited. *

ELDER R. WILLIAMS WILL preach To-morrow, at NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets. Subject 10½ A. M., "Baptism;" 7½ P. M., "The Great Controversy between God and Man." *

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH WILL be the subject of a discourse by Rev. MOSES BALLOU, To-morrow evening, at EIGHTH and NOBLE Streets. The public are invited. *

W. H. SHOW GROVE. CASES. 4TH ST.

GAS! GAS! GAS!

WOOD'S GAS GOVERNOR

Is pronounced by all who have used it to be one of the most valuable inventions of the day for economy and simplicity.
Prospectuses, with certificates showing a SAVING
Of from 25 to 50 per cent. of the gas bill, can be had on application at the
OFFICE,
No. 400 LIBRARY Street,
Where the GOVERNOR can be seen in operation.
No Dwelling, Store, or Factory should be without one. 1 4p*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Seventh Page.*]

AT THE REGULAR MEETING OF the AMERICAN GLEE ASSOCIATION, held at their rooms on the 6th instant, the following named officers were elected to serve for the ensuing term:—
President—JOHN TAYLOR.
Vice-President—JOSEPH REIGEL.
Treasurer—A. HALSEY.
Secretary—ALFRED S. WOOD.
Trustees—JOSEPH K. PIERCE, GEORGE W. KINSLER, THOMAS KELLY. it

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the PLUMER OIL COMPANY will be held at the office, No. 112 S. FOURTH Street, on WEDNESDAY, 13th instant, at 3 P. M. An election for President and Directors will take place.
3 9 3t* ROBERT M. FOUST, Secretary.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—the Elixir of Life. Ponce de Leon and his companions sought in vain for the fabled waters of rejuvenescence amid the orange groves and flowery meads of Florida. It was left for Holloway to discover the true antidote to Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Scrofula, Sore Leg Ulcers, Burns, Scalds, etc., in his admirable remedies of Pills and Ointment, which have been astonishing the world for upwards of fifty years, by their marvellous cures in every type of disease. Sold by all Druggists. [3 9 sm6t

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by

BLASIUS BROTHERS,

3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

CHICKERING

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

These celebrated and long-established instruments are now KNOWN to be the best in America and Europe.

FIFTY-SIX European and American Medals have been awarded the CHICKERING'S.

Over 30,000 Pianos manufactured and sold. Notice the great foreign testimonials for 1866.

NEW ROOMS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, entrance in Art Gallery.

3 5 tuthst4p W. H. DUTTON.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
6 29 7 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

WANTS.

WANTED—A LAD 12 OR 14 YEARS OLD, in a Gents' Furnishing Store. Address, with reference, F. S., at this Office. 3 9 2t*

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION AND Shipping House, an active and intelligent young Lad. Address F. C., Box No. 389 Post Office. 3 9 3t*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE (POSSESSION WITH DEEDS), Brown Stone Dwelling, twelve Rooms, and all conveniences. Mansard Roof. Lot 40 by 160 feet. South side of Spruce street, above Forty-first.
Also, Three-story Dwelling, with two story Back Buildings, No. 663 N. Thirteenth street.
3 9 3t* E. A. TREGO, No. 606 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE.—THE VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY, No. 329 N. DELAWARE Avenue, 70 feet front, 155 feet deep to Water street, with three-story brick Building thereon, together with a Wharf, 75 feet, extending in length 290 feet. Apply to
LEHIGH CRANE IRON CO.,
3 6 wslm No. 350 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR SALE—DWELLING No. 315 N. Sixth street, above Vine, 21 feet front by 90 feet deep. For sale after the 6th of April. Will then be vacant and can be examined. Clear. Terms easy. Apply to P. MADEIRA,
3 9 6t No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The large Wharf on the Schuylkill,
SECOND WHARF BELOW SOUTH STREET.
Front on Sutherland street 130 feet, with a depth of about 600 feet to low water mark on the Schuylkill. Well adapted for a Rolling Mill, Factory, or other heavy business. Apply at
2 16 stuth9t* No. 127 MARKET STREET.

TO RENT.

VALUABLE STORE

TO LET,

No. 811 CHESNUT Street,

Bank of the Republic Building.

ALSO, TWO LARGE ROOMS.

3 8 APPLY AT THE BANK.

TO RENT—A COUNTRY SEAT, BEAUtifully situated, within ten miles of the city, containing about twenty acres. The above can be rented for one or two years. Apply to
LEWIS H. REDNER,
2 27 tfrp No. 152 S. FOURTH Street.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, with side yard, situate in THIRTY-FOURTH Street, above Market, West Philadelphia. 3 9 3t*

GRAND EXCURSION

TO THE

PARIS EXPOSITION.

The new and first-class Ocean-going Iron Steamship

HAVANA,

2000 Tons Burden,

STEPHEN WHITMAN, COMMANDER,

Will make an Excursion from New York to Havre and back, sailing from Pier No. 46 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking Passengers for Paris, London, and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving Passengers holding Excursion Tickets about six weeks in Europe.
This magnificent Steamship is divided into watertight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.
The HAVANA will only carry first-class Passengers.
A FULL BAND OF MUSIC will accompany the Ship.
Price of Passage, in currency, to Havre, $150 and $175. To Havre and return, $250 and $300, according to size of State-room.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For further particulars and passage apply to the Agents,

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,

No. 62 SOUTH Street, New York,

Or to the

PHILADELPHIA LOCAL EXPRESS COMPANY,

3 9 1m4p No. 625 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS.

Just received, a job lot of fine French worked Collars at $1 each, worth twice as much in gold.
THREAD LACE COLLARS.
Point Cluney, Point Eugenia, and without point; a very large assortment of really beautiful designs, at very low prices.
HEMSTITCH'D LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Just received, 50 dozen at $2 25 a dozen, or 28 cents each, and 50 dozen at $3 50, or 31 cents each; offered as very cheap goods.
NAINSOOK MUSLINS.
A full line from 31 to 63 cents; very much better than usual for the price.
EMBROIDERED TIDIES.
Applique on Bobinet; a small lot only, at reduced prices.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM LACE FOR CURTAINS.
Now adding to stock large job lots, very cheap indeed, at
WORNE'S
Lace and Embroidery Store,
1 1* No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street.

GOLD AND SILVER MINING.

RICHEST GOLD REGION IN THE WORLD.

MONTANA TERRITORY.

Credited Production last year, $18,000,000 in Gold.

Actual Production last year, $33,000,000 in Gold.

EXCEEDING CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, COLORADO, AUSTRALIA, Etc.

The attention of capitalists and others is called to the magnitude, legitimacy and unparalleled fairness of the following guaranteed statement of the

Hubbell and Patton Gold and Silver Company,

Of the City of Philadelphia, State of Penna.
Offering greater inducements, free from risk, than any other corporated Company ever organized.

This Company owns 11,950 feet gold lodes and 900 feet silver lodes in Montana Territory. Perfect titles. 7850 feet situate on Trout creek, the richest gold district in the Territory, within twenty miles of Helena. The ledges are tested and proven. Our samples of ore assayed by Charles P. Williams, Esq., No. 138 Walnut street, the popular analytical chemist, produced as follows:—Alta Ledge, per ton, $241 38, gold; Governor Bigler Ledge, $165 93; George Law Ledge, $156 89. Some assay as high as $900 per ton; but these are specialities. Our ledges adjoin, and are the same as the Gaston, Simpson & Co. produced from it in five weeks $24,997 49. A Mr. Whitlach produced in six weeks' run $56,000, gold. Four miners took out last season $700,000, gold.

Capital, $1,000,000, in 20,000 shares at $50 each.

Only 2500 Shares Preferred Stock.

The only stock to be disposed of is 2500 shares preferred, to be used exclusively as a Working Capital, issued at $20 per share, full paid, liable to no further assessment, and to be subscribed only upon the following conditions:—

1st. That said $50,000 subscribed in currency on the preferred 2500 shares shall be returned in gold, as dividends on said preferred stock, out of the first $100,000 net produced by the Company.

2d. That said Company shall have thirteen Directors under their charter, nine of whom, out of said thirteen, shall be elected from the subscribers to the said 2500 shares of preferred stock.

3d. That said $50,000 shall be deposited in the best National Bank of Philadelphia, and no part thereof can be drawn or used unless by authority and approval of the Board of Directors.

4th. That officers of the Company receive no salary or emolument whatever, until the said $50,000 is paid back to the subscribers in full, in gold.

5th. That the Hubbell and Patton Crushing Machine and Amalgamator, immensely valuable inventions, belong to this Company expressly. No other Company has been privileged to use them. The crusher's wonderful power equalling a mill of forty stamps in tons reduced, and releasing by its superior pulverization about twice as much gold per ton; a forty stamp mill would cost $100,000. This machine cost but $600.

6th. That said 2500 shares preferred stock, with its dividend, is a better security than a first mortgage on the immensely valuable mines and machinery of the Company.

7th. The mines of this Company, from ascertained facts, as to width and richness of the lodes or ores, are estimated to contain, to the depth of only 1000 feet, at least 1,327,777 cubic yards of ore, which will yield about $200 per yard, amounting to $265,555,400.

SUBSCRIPTION OFFICE,

NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Where all information will be furnished. 2 27

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

JUST RECEIVED,

NEW CHENE SILKS,

PLAID SILKS,

SUPER BLACK SILKS,

BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,

NEW STYLE SPRING SHAWLS,

NEW MATERIALS FOR EVENING DRESSES,

GREY DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY

3 2 smwtf] **PIQUES, CHINTZES, ETC.**

STOKES & WOOD,

NO. 702 ARCH STREET,

ARE NOW OPENING A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BLACK, BROWN, MODE, LONDON SMOKE, STRIPED, AND CHECKED SILKS.

VERY FINE MOHAIRS, FOR TRAVELLING SUITS.

FINE FRENCH PERCALES AND CHINTZES

A LARGE LINE OF EMBOSSED CLOTH TABLE COVERS.

ELASTIC SERGE FOR SKIRTING, ALL COLORS.

ALL-WOOL DELAINES, IN VARIOUS SHADES.

NEAPOLITAN SILKS, A FULL LINE. [3 9s]

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Sts.,

Opened this morning, from Auction, Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, and $1 25; Ingrain Carpets, wool fillings, 40, 50 and 60c.; English Tapestry Brussels, at only $1 75; Three-ply Imperial at $2; Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to $1; Floor Oil Cloths, 62c.; White Matting, 25, 31, 45c.; Red Check at 50c.; Gilt Bordered Window Shades, $1 to $2; Plain Shading, 50c.; Woollen Druggets, $1 to 1 50; Hemp Carpets, 37c.; Rag Carpets, 50 to 62c.; cheap lot of Dress Goods at 30c., worth 50c.; Cloth Table Covers, $1 50; Alpacas, 30c., to $1; Cassimeres, 50c. to $1 50; Table Linens, 45c. to $1 50; Fast-colored Chintzes, 12½c.

CHEAP LOT OF WET GOODS.

Wide Bleached Sheetings, only 29c., worth 30c.; heavy yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 30c.; fine Unbleached at 17c., worth 25c.; lot Towels at 16c. Cheap Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. cor. Eleventh and Market streets. 2 19 6m

PARIS—SILKS, MANTLES, FANCY GOODS. —AUX VILLES DE FRANCE, 51 Rue Vivienne and 104 Rue Richelieu, near the Boulevards and the Bourse. The largest emporium in Paris. Prices marked in plain figures. English spoken. Dresses made to measure in forty-eight hours. 3 9 s13t*

NOW READY—HARLEM, AND OTHER POEMS, BY B. J. LEEDOM.
"They are all written, though of different metres, in that soft, insinuating tone which is so soothing to the reader, and as an evidence of great merit, always leaves its impress upon the heart."—*Germantown Telegraph.*
For sale by T. E. ZELL & CO., Publishers,
3 9 mwsim* Nos. 17 and 19 S. SIXTH Street.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 9.

The Adjournment.

It is generally believed here that the House will not adjourn for some weeks, or until the impeachment question is disposed of. There is also other important work about to be brought before Congress.

The Committees.

Speaker Colfax said to-day that he would announce most of the Committees of the new House on Monday next, so that there will be no further delay in the work of Congress.

The Military Bill.

The President seems to be in no hurry to execute the Military Reconstruction act. He has informed a friend that he would much rather have the Southern people begin action under it before he appoints the military commanders. General Grant opposes this, and wants the officers assigned at once, so as to get the scheme under pay as soon as practicable.

Office Hunters.

The President has been besieged again to-day with place hunters. He will send about six hundred nominations to the Senate next week.

Miles O'Rielley's Confabs.

It is understood here that the conversations reported to have taken place between General Halpine, of the New York *Citizen*, and the President, are not founded in fact, but are "fancy sketches" gotten up for "buncombe" purposes.

A BRACE OF THIEVES ARRESTED.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a couple of men went into the flour store of Mr. Eckstein, at the corner of Fifth street and Girard avenue, and whilst the proprietor was busy in another part of the store, they went to a coat that was hanging up, and took from one of the pockets a wallet containing some money and papers. They were, however, observed by a boy employed there, and he informed his employer and gave the alarm. The thieves attempted to escape, and threw the wallet behind the door as they went out. They were both, however, captured as they were entering a street car. They gave the names of John Hoyt and Henry Wheeler, and they have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station, before Alderman Beitler.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—William Watson, residing at No. 721 S. Seventh street, for driving over an old man named Terrence Matthews, on the corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets, on Thursday evening, and badly injuring him, was held in $800 bail to answer at the next term of the County Court, by Alderman Beitler.

Peter McQuin for being so drunk that he could not take care of himself, was fined five dollars and held to keep the peace, by Alderman Beitler.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

WM. W. ALLEN & CO. 409 WALNUT ST. INSURANCES EFFECTED TO ANY AMOUNT. PHILADELPHIA. INSURANCE AGENTS.

WM W. ALLEN. JOS. TILLINGHAST

YONKERS AND NEW YORK

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF

NEW YORK.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the 31st of December, 1866, is published in accordance with an act of Assembly:—

Capital Stock, full paid.....$300,000 00

ASSETS.

Amount of Cash on hand	6,524 67
Amount of Cash in Bank	18,779 91
Amount of Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	20,000 00
Amount of Loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on Real Estate	153,000 00
United States Bonds of 1881	110,500 00
United States Bonds, 5 20s	147,175 00
United States Bonds,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE EIGHTH PAGE.]

AN OLD-FASHIONED DOG-FIGHT.

Five Bull Terriers Pitted against Their Equals in Weight—Five Grand Canine Battles and their Results.

On Thursday afternoon our city was the scene of a grand canine conflict which created quite a stir in certain circles of the sporting fraternity, although the whole affair was conducted with such admirable secrecy that nothing was known concerning it in the great world outside the "fraternity" until the fun was over. Philadelphia and New York were the rival cities represented in the contest. Tom Tugman, who "keeps a place" on Beach street, near Girard avenue, represented the former interest; while Johnnie Duffy, better known as the "Whisky-man," had the interests of New York in his especial keeping.

Owing to the vigilance of Henry Bergh, Esq., President of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," it was deemed inexpedient by the interested parties to bring their little affair to a consummation in New York. Forced to abandon the grand centre of the sporting world, Philadelphia was honored with the second choice, and thither the dogs and their backers resorted early in the week. The contest was fixed for Tuesday last, and was to have taken place at the establishment of Pat Carle, on the Buck road, near Long lane. But even in Philadelphia the magic influence of Mr. Bergh's humanity was felt, as he had promptly notified Mayor McMichael of the expected battle. The Police Lieutenant of the district thereupon made preparations to prevent the contest, thus compelling the principals to change the time and place.

On Thursday afternoon, according to the final arrangements, the dogs and their friends appeared upon the scene at Tugman's. But from the very first things went somewhat wrong. The Philadelphians insisted upon the appointment as referee of one John McDougall, keeper of a saloon at Front street and Girard avenue. Against this the New Yorkers protested, they having good cause to believe that McDougall was in the Philadelphia interest. New York yielded the point at last, and McDougall was duly installed as umpire. The stakes were $1000 a side in each separate contest, but as a matter of course a large amount of money changed hands in addition to this.

At 4 o'clock the first battle began. This was the battle of the heavy weights, the dogs carrying 41 pounds each. Duffy's canine was known as "Crib," and his opponent as "Frank." After they had torn away at each other in the most approved dog-fashion for 1 hour and 47 minutes, both combatants were so completely used up that they had to be withdrawn.

The second contest was between a brute represented by A. Duffy, and known as "Crack," with another specimen styled "Mickie Free." These animals weighed 23 pounds each, and after 1 hour and 20 minutes of hard work, "Mickie" was declared the victor.

In the third contest, A. Duffy's dog "Andy," weighing 20 pounds, overcame Tugman's dog "Tip," of equal weight, in 1 hour and 5 minutes.

In the fourth round, Duffy pitted "Dick," weighing 19 pounds, against Tugman's "Pete," the former gaining a victory in 1 hour and 23 minutes.

The last contest was between Duffy's "Billy," 18 pounds, and Tugman's "Bounce," lasting two hours and fifteen minutes. The Referee declared "Bounce" the winner, which decision the backers of "Billy" disputed in vain. Considerable hard feeling was the result of this disagreement, to which not a little was added when the New Yorkers discovered that a great deal of the money paid them by their opponents was decidedly "queer." Great odds, indeed, were offered by the Philadelphians, at one time $100 being tendered against $10, which liberality is easily accounted for when the cheapness of the "queer stuff" is taken into account.

The matches were not concluded until about midnight. Yesterday afternoon the New Yorkers left the city, carrying their dogs with them, and insinuating very plainly that they had been sold by Duffy, the "Whisky-man."

DON'T BE ALARMED—IF YOU HAVE THE ITCH—TETTER—SALT RHEUM—ANY SKIN DISEASE, ITCH—TETTER—SALT RHEUM—ANY SKIN DISEASE,

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

is warranted a quick and sure cure.

It allays all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant.

"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures TETTER!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures SALT RHEUM!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures ITCHING PILES!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures SCALD HEAD!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures BARBER'S ITCH!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures RING WORMS!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures ALL SKIN DISEASES
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }

CURES ITCH IN FROM 12 TO 48 HOURS.

A great variety of cases yield to the wonderful healing properties of this Ointment, even the most obstinate and protracted in character, eruptions covering the whole surface of the body, that put at defiance every other mode of treatment which the mind of man could invent, have been permanently cured.

Price 50 cents a box. By mail, 60 cents.

Over thirty years have *"Dr. Swayne's Medicines"* been in constant use in all parts of the world, and their increasing popularity is certainly proof of their great power to heal.

This valuable Ointment is prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philada.
Sold by druggists. 3 22thstu§

SILVER-WARE.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
NO. 712 CHESNUT STREET.
Are now offering an elbeant assortment of SILVER WARE, for Bridal and General Presentations.

PLATED-WARE,
TEA SETS, URNS,
WAITERS, TUREENS,
BREAKFAST DISHES,
FRUIT DISHES,
CASTORS,
CAKE BASKETS, ETC.
Of best English and American manufacture.

CUTLERY.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
NO. 712 CHESNUT STREET,
Have on hand a large assortment of Pearl, Ivory Horn, and Rubble Handle
TABLE AND DESSERT KNIVES
At the lowest cash rates. [2 22amwlmrp

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED! THE true remedy at last discovered! "Upham's Fresh Meat Cure," prepared from the formula of Prof. Trousseau of Paris, cures Consumption, Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, General Debility, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent on deficiency of Vital Force. It is pleasant to the taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the age. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South EIGHTH Street, and principal Druggists. Sent by express. Circulars sent free. 1 31 thsmlm

THE NEW BANKRUPT LAW
E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
No. 32 S. THIRD Street,
Will devote special attention to the prosecution of VOLUNTARY and COMPULSORY proceedings in BANKRUPTCY.
AGENCIES in all the large cities in the United States. 1m

THIS COMPANY NOW PAYS OUT, ANNUALLY, AN ACTUAL CASH DIVIDEND (IRRESPECTIVE OF THE DIVIDENDS APPLIED TO PURCHASE ADDITIONAL INSURANCE) MORE THAN THE TOTAL ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF ANY OTHER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE COUNTRY.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.

CASH ASSETS OVER

NINETEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

CASH INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1867,

Premiums	$5,145,550·18
Interest	1 005,485·70
Rent	66,000·00
Total Cash Receipts for the year, exclusive of "Estimated Accrued Interest, and Increased Value of Investments over Costs," included in Statement of Income of "Connecticut Mutual"	$6,217,035·88

PHILADELPHIA AGENCY, No. 400 WALNUT Street,

F. W. VANUXEM, AGENT.

Applications for the Agency of this Company, in places in this State where Agencies have not been opened, to be made through

F. RATCHFORD STARR, GENERAL AGENT, PHILADELPHIA.

This Company issued during the fiscal year ending January 31, 1867, 15,672 policies, insuring over fifty-four millions of dollars ($54,875,430), which is more than has ever been done, in the same space of time, by any other Life Insurance Company in the world.

The premiums of this Company, in the State of Pennsylvania, last year, were $660,735·95, which is greatly in excess of any other Company.

The Dividends of this Company for the THREE YEARS ending January 31, 1866, amounted to $2,975,388·58, cash, which was $667,468·58 more than the Dividends of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company for the NINE YEARS ending the same date, which by their own statement were $2,307,920·00.

THE CASH DIVIDEND OF THIS COMPANY FOR THE PRESENT YEAR (1867) EXCEEDS

TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
($2,124,000·75.)

Some Companies boast that they are declaring larger Dividends than this Company; and yet they contradict this assertion by saying that our Dividends are larger than any Company can afford to make.

The Dividends of this Company are declared every year, and are available as cash in payment of the SECOND, and subsequent premiums; not deferred until the payment of the FIFTH premium, as is the case in the leading Note Companies.

It may be well to inform those who propose to insure on what is generally known as the "five-year plan," or "ten-year plan," that, at the expiration of these periods, not only will their payments cease in this Company, but they will be entitled to receive Dividends DURING AND AFTER THE SAID FIVE OR TEN YEARS, which they may take in cash, or in additional insurance; whereas, in the prominent Note Companies, the "Mutual Benefit," for example, they pay interest for FIFTEEN years on a "five-year" policy, and EIGHTEEN years on a "ten-year" policy.

Our Dividends do not cease when payments of Premiums cease, at the expiration of the five or ten years, but continue during the whole of the life assured.

THE "ÆTNA," AND SEVERAL OTHER STOCK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES PAY THEIR STOCKHOLDERS A LARGE PROPORTION OF ALL THE PROFITS, IN ADDITION TO INTEREST ON THE STOCK. THERE ARE NO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. THE WHOLE OF ITS PROFITS ARE ANNUALLY AND EQUITABLY DIVIDED AMONG THE ASSURED EXCLUSIVELY, AND IT NOW PAYS OUT ANNUALLY AN ACTUAL CASH DIVIDEND (IRRESPECTIVE OF THE DIVIDENDS APPLIED TO PURCHASE ADDITIONAL INSURANCE) MORE THAN THE TOTAL ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF ANY OTHER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THIS COUNTRY.

EXTRACTS REFERRING TO
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

"THE MUTUAL LIFE HAS ALREADY BECOME SO SOLID AS TO ATTRACT GENERAL ADMIRATION, BOTH HERE AND IN EUROPE."—*Hon. William Barnes, Superintendent Insurance Department, State of New York.*

"THE LEADING LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF THIS CONTINENT. ALSO THE MODEL ONE OF THE WORLD."—*Hon. Elizur Wright, Insurance Commissioner, Massachusetts.*

"THE MOST SUCCESSFUL INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD."—*New York Insurance Monitor.*

"AN ASSURED SUCCESS, THE GRANDEST EVER ACHIEVED IN LIFE INSURANCE."—*Insurance Monitor.*

"THIS COMPANY STANDS AT THE VERY HEAD OF ALL INSTITUTIONS OF ITS CLASS IN THIS COUNTRY."—*New York Independent.*

"THIS COMPANY IS THE LARGEST, AND ONE OF THE BEST MANAGED IN THIS COUNTRY."—*Cyclopædia of Commerce.*

Pamphlets, Blanks, and every information may be had on application, by letter or otherwise, to

F. W. VANUXEM, AGENT,

No. 400 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' CLOTHS.

AUSTRIAN,
FRENCH, and
AMERICAN CLOTHS.

A full assortment for
CIRCULARS AND SHORT SACQUES.
SCARLET CLOTHS,
BLUE CLOTHS,
WHITE CLOTHS,
FULL STOCK OPERA CLOTHS.

BLACK ZEPHYR CLOTHS FOR LADIES' SPRING WEAR

MEN'S WEAR.

Fine French Cloths and Doeskins, for Dress Suits.
Splendid Style Side Stripe Cassimeres.
New Spring Style Cassimeres, $1·25.

BOYS' WEAR.

Excellent Double and Twist Cassimeres, prices lower than before the war.
Boys' Wear, from 50 cents to $1 per yard.

MARSEILLES QUILTS.
LANCASTER QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
ALLENDALE QUILTS.

LINEN GOODS.
STOCK COMPLETE.
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
TABLE DAMASKS,
At a reduction to Hotel-keepers and purchasers of large lots.

SPRING CHINTZES,
FIGURED PERCALES,
PLAIN PERCALES,
FRENCH CHINTZES,
At still lower prices than before offered.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.
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DRESS MAKING
PROMPTLY EXECUTED
UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF LADIES OF EXPERIENCE IN VARIOUS EUROPEAN CAPITALS, AS WELL AS IN LEADING ESTABLISHMENTS OF THIS CONTINENT.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
23 stuth2mrp No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

AT RETAIL.
POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS.
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
3 8 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS
FOR DRESSES, MANTILLAS, ETC.
RICH GROS GRAINS,
DRAPE DE FRANCE,
GROS PARISIENNE,
LYONS TAFFETAS,
POULT DE SOIES,
F THE MANUFACTURE OF BONNET AND PONSON, IN ALL GRADES AND WIDTHS.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
2 [illegible] No. 920 CHESNUT Street

NUMBER CX.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

March.

Monday, 4.—Dinner given by the resident Corkonians to Maguire, a live M. P. from Cork. The way the corks flew in the latter part of the evening, you would think there was a Corks' crew present.

Tuesday, 5.—Morrissey assumes his position on the Impeachment Question. It is known in sporting circles as the "left defense, with the right mauley free."

Wednesday, 6.—The Board of Deacons of the new Court House advertise for house-cleaners for their new edifice. Nobody can be found who is willing to "white-wash" a construction like that.

Thursday, 7.—Harriet Beecher Stowe sails for Florida in the ship *Uncle Tom*. She takes passage in Uncle Tom's Cabin, knowing it will have a prosperous *sale*.

Friday, 8.—Collector Smythe, in "farming out" the New York Custom House, makes a mistake in putting in a *Stokie* before the time.

Saturday, 9.—Series Column Day. The Editor suggests to our City Councils that they send a model of the new Court House to the Paris Exposition, showing its adaptation as a Court of Justice during the day and a Methodist Church by night.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. SERIES EDITOR:—The following paper, entitled "*How to Get Smashed*," is submitted to you as the voice of one of the unsmashed.

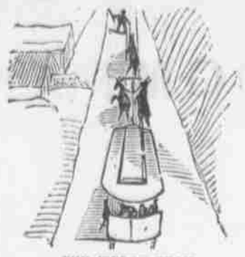
It may not be generally known that there exist within the boundaries of the city of Philadelphia facilities for self-destruction equalling, if not exceeding, those afforded by the somewhat celebrated car of Juggernaut. Nay, our home facilities are superior to the Hindoo arrangements, for those heathens propel their clumsy vehicle at such a moderate degree of speed that the enthusiast who thinks of destroying himself by falling under it has time to repent his rash determination, and dodge its big wheels, even after he has laid down to await its approach. Our Juggernaut comes with such crushing haste as to afford its victims little or no opportunity to get out of its way. Some of these days, if speedy reform is not instituted, a horse-car load of victims will be sacrificed, and their dying groans and their mangled remains will testify to the worse than heathen inexpediency of allowing the steam horse and the street horse to cross each other's path at grade.

To enjoy the advantages of the Philadelphia Juggernaut arrangement, travel on the street railroad westward over the Wire Bridge, and you can be smashed for seven cents.

Going west, you begin to get up in the world soon after you leave that rickety structure of rusty wire and combustible timber which crosses the Schuylkill at Fairmount. The ascent is so steep that the two horses which pull the over-loaded car require some extra

THE "EXTRA."

help. This "extra" is in waiting at the first whisky shop beyond the river, in the shape of a venerable set of horse-bones, on which a horse-skin hangs so loosely as to suggest the idea that the creature takes his skin off when he goes to bed at night. As the car approaches, the driver of the "extra" comes out from the whisky shop, hitches his beast in front of the pair which needs his helping pull, swears at him to make him start, hits him with a stick to keep him going, and the whole concern is on its way up the hill. There is a pause, however, a little way on. Here is the danger. The track of the Pennsylvania Railroad must be crossed. Our attenuated horse-frame is a sagacious animal, and would like to be put out of his misery by being run over, were he allowed so to commit suicide. He is held in with bit and bridle till the danger appears to be over. Sometimes the danger is from a passenger train, sometimes from a freight train; but more frequently from a very active little locomotive, which has a pleasant way of keeping itself busy by sporting to and fro over the track, either to make up trains, or to take them apart, or to see and report progress as to how things are getting along on the track. How many times a day this lively engine crosses Bridge street, no man has ever counted; in fact, the thing does not seem to keep still long enough to allow anybody to count it. But each time that it, or any other engine, crosses the track of the street car, somebody's life is put in jeopardy. Sometimes one horse in the team is of a balky disposition, and the particular moment when he takes it into his head not to move on is that particular moment when he is just crossing the Pennsylvania Railroad track, and when the lively engine aforesaid is bearing down on him under full head of steam. Then there is a scare in the car. Men growl, women scream, babies squall, and women who carry babies in their arms rush out of the car, crying with vociferant anguish that they and their babes are lost. They presently find, however, that they are on the track, directly in the way of a train just coming along. So they scramble back into the car again, the oath is administered to the lean horse as a "moral suasion" and the stick as a physical



THE WEDGE TEAM.

force, and the wedge team is again on its toilsome way up the hills. The passengers spend the time of the ascent in giving thanks for their miraculous escape. At the top of the hill, the weary set of horse-bones is unloosed, and cheerfully start down the hill to be in readiness for the next car. (We often think how that aged beast must wish that, instead of helping the car *up hill*, and returning unloaded, he had to help pull it *down* hill, and go up the steep incline with nothing fastened to him.)

The danger—the remedy. This sort of crossing has been a cross to us long enough. It won't do. The sooner it is altered the better.

The Street Railroad should cross the Pennsylvania Railroad on a bridge. This can be easily and economically arranged, in connection with the proposed new bridge over the Schuylkill to connect Spring Garden street with Bridge street. That this new bridge ought to be built at once every one agrees, on giving the subject the least attention. The distance across the river being only 380 feet, the new bridge will be a comparatively inexpensive one. By its erection we will be spared the present nuisances and dangers of the Juggernaut crossing above alluded to, and of the rickety "Wire Bridge," which can either be taken down and made into hoop-skirts, or kept for light travel in connection with Fairmount Park. The unsightliness of the tail end of Callowhill street, with its numerous little rumshops and cabbage marts, can be bettered; and Spring Garden street, now a great blind alley, running itself violently against the hideous stone wall of Fairmount at Twenty-fifth street, can, by a trifling change, and with a graceful curve, be opened to the new bridge, thus making a continuous and magnificent avenue.

An examination of the merits of the proposed improvement will convince any reasonable citizen that it will accomplish more, for the amount to be expended on it, and benefit the community generally to a greater extent, than any improvement which has been suggested for a long time. The only wonder is that it was not made long ago. Let the people consider it before any car-loads of human beings are smashed at the dangerous crossings.

T.

Meeting of the Agricultural Society.

The meeting of this Society was held this week, with President Biddle in the Chair.

Dr. Thomas, Chairman of the Committee on Potatoes, presented two specimens, and he hoped the gentlemen would give the Committee a call and help to develop this interesting subject.

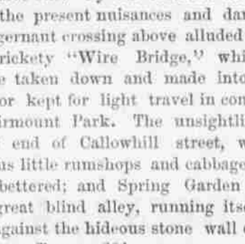
Mr. McGowan suggested that the reason that the eyes of the potatoes were so defective was on account of the poor light they got from the City Gas Works; and he shouldn't wonder that, if they were kept in the dark much longer, they would become exasperated, and "shoot." (Laughter.)

Dr. Hall stated that Liebig informs us, after giving much attention to the subject, that there is a small insect which gains access to the potato, and leaves it when it has matured.

One member wanted to know whether it was the insect or potato that got matured in this process.

Dr. Hall said that Liebig does not inform us on that point.

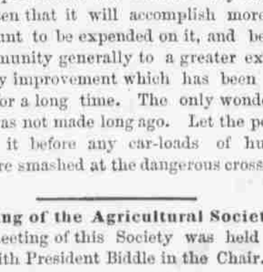
Doctor Thomas stated that next to



THE CORN CROP

was the potato crop in importance, and he moved they should encourage this crop by electing all the Murphys in the city honorary members of the society. (Laughter.)

Mr. Eldridge, Chairman of the Committee on



RAKES,

moved that their use on farms be discontinued, especially about harvest time, and that their manufacture be discouraged by the use only of molasses, vinegar, and water at such times.

Mr. McGowan, of the Committee on Potatoes, moved that before their next meeting they be subjected to microscopic inspection.

Several members of the Committee immediately cried out against this, declaring that they would never submit to such a thing.

Dr. Hall said he supposed that the microscopic inspection referred to the potatoes.

With this explanation, the excited members of the Committee were quieted. After some further discussion on matters of interest to the Society, they adjourned.

☞ TO PAPER MAKERS—WANTED, TWO Rag Engineers. Men with families preferred. C. S. GARRETT & BROTHER, No. 12 Decatur street.

Is there not some danger of these Engineers being "chewed" up with the rest of the pulp? Or is this a fictitious want, and the firm who advertise for them only "men of straw" in the paper business?

"CHILIAN APPLES are become less complicated."

—We suppose it is owing to the breaking up of the Chilly weather.

CARPETINGS

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET

MANUFACTURERS OF

THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN,
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

IMPORTERS OF

CARPETINGS, Etc.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS'
ROYAL WILTONS,
TAPESTRY VELVETS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,

HEMP,
COCOA MATTINGS,
CANTON MATTINGS
ENGLISH INGRAINS,
SHEEP SKINS,
ADELAIDE MATS,

And a full assortment of

FOREIGN GOODS.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN

CARPETINGS Etc. Etc.,

Would call the attention of the Trade to what are denominated "PHILADELPHIA GOODS," to which they give special attention.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

AGENTS FOR

WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and
A. FOLSOM & SON'S

OIL CLOTHS,

AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS. [2 19rp3m

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street,

Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of

J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.

Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

JOHN R. WHITE,

NO. 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,

FIRST CARPET STORE ABOVE MARKET.

JOBBER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES, ETC.,

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES. [2 28 1m

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

M. BERNHEIM,

Having reopened the Store

NO. 145 N. EIGHTH STREET,

Will continue his old business,

MILLINERY GOODS,

With the addition of

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

His old customers and the ladies in general are solicited to examine his stock, which is constantly replenished with the latest styles, and which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to Milliners, Dress and Cloakmakers. 2 8 1m

SPLENDID OPENING OF THE LATEST STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.

Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 7 18

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, [2 2] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

DRY GOODS.

MARKET & NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.

Our own importation of

J. N. RICHARDSON SONS & OWDEN'S

HEAVY, MEDIUM, AND FINE

LINENS,

By the piece or yard, at less than recent prices.

Power-Loom Table Damasks, best make imported, at 75 cents, and upwards.
Bleached Linen Damasks, $1, $1·25, and $1·50.
Heavy Royal Barnsley Table Damasks, four grades.
Finest Damask Table Cloths.
Napkins, $2·50, $3·25, $4·00, $5·00, and $6·00 per dozen.
Doylies, cheapest to very finest imported.
Towels, every grade, kind, and color made, 20 cents to $1·00.

WINE CLOTHS.

Two yards wide Wine Cloths, new patterns, best goods.

WHITE GOODS

Are very much lower than last season.

Plain, Striped, and Plaid Nainsooks, yard or piece.
Large Dress Plaid Nainsooks, yard or piece.
Soft Finish Cambrics, 4-4 and 5-4 wide, yard or piece.
Striped India twills, all the qualities.
Piques, neat and bold figures, and striped.
Handkerchiefs, a complete assortment.
50 cent Hose, an auction bargain.
Best half Hose, all the sizes. [1 2 stuth4p
Linen Long Lawn, for infants' wear.
Diapers, yard or piece, for infants' wear.
White Goods, every kind, for infants' wear.
Finest Flannels made, for infants' wear.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,

Above Race.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, 12½c., up.
Best makes Muslins, lowest market prices.
Best Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents.
One case fast-color Calicoes, 12½ cents.
New Spring Calicoes, 12½, 15, 18, and 20 cents.
Pink, Blue, and Buff French Percales.
Figured Percales, English Mourning Chintzes, etc.
Spring Delaines, Poil-de-Chevres, 25 cents.
Table Linens, from 50 cents up.
Towels, Bird-eye Linen, Nursery Diaper, Etc.
Best makes of Shirting Linens.
One bale good Russia Crash, 12½ cents.
100 dozen Boys' bordered Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents.
Best black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 69 c., etc.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 35, 37½, 40 cents, etc.
Domet Flannels, 25, 30, 31, 37½ cents, etc.
White Goods from Auction.
One lot very fine Brilliants, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, to 62½ cents.
Fine Striped Nainsooks, 50 cts., Jaconets, 25c.
Hamburg Edgings very low, etc, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street.

Linen Shirt Fronts, made of Richardson's and Dunbar's Linens, expressly for our sales, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 65, and 75 cents.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13 cents. 9 29

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

SEVERAL LOTS OF WHITE GOODS.

White Brilliants, 12½, 20, 25, 28, 33, 37½, and 50 cents.
Handsome Plaid Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Mulls.
White Piques and Marseilles.
Marseilles Quilts at reduced prices.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes Shirting Linens.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
A large assortment of Napkins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper and Bird-eye Linens.
A cheap lot of Linen Huckaback, 25 cents a yard.
Bargains in All-wool and Domet Flannels, best makes.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs. 10 2

BLANKETS AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—We will offer the entire balance of our Blankets for one week, at the following prices, which are less than they have been for many years, and probably less than they will be bought for a long time to come, viz.:—An All-wool Blanket for $4 per pair; part Cotton do., $4 per pair; a fine All-wool Blanket that cost $3·50, for $4·50 per pair; a fine All-wool that cost $10·50, for $5·50 per pair; a Premium Blanket for $8·50 that were $10; do. for $10 that were $20; the very finest and best Blankets made for $15 per pair; these were $35; also Blankets and Grey Blankets; Heavy Comfortables, $2·50 each; every make of Muslin by the piece or yard, at lowest prices.

E. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
No. 1021 MARKET Street.
3 2 stuth3t

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

I have just made out a reduced price list for all my LINENS, which cannot fail to give satisfaction to the most careful buyer.

To those about purchasing LINEN GOODS, we would say that our stock was never larger and more varied, consisting of the following, viz.:—

LINEN DAMASKS, ALL WIDTHS,
TABLE CLOTHS, ALL SIZES,
FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
IRISH LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS
FRENCH LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS,
LINEN PILLOW CASINGS,
HEAVY SHIRTING LINENS,
FINE BOSOM LINENS,
SHIRT BOSOMS, READY-MADE,
SHIRT BOSOMS FOR EVENING WEAR,
CRUMB CLOTHS, 2 1-2, 3, 4 YARDS WIDE
FINE TOWELS,
TOWELLING BY THE YARD,
LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS
LINEN LAWNS AND BIRD-EYE,
ETC, ETC. ETC.

MARKED DOWN.

200 PIECES

Power-Loom Table Linen,

SELLING OFF AT A HEAVY REDUCTION

PRICES FROM 75 CENTS PER YARD.

GEORGE MILLIKEN'S

FAMILY LINEN STORE,

9 14 thstu6mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS,

FOR LADIES' WEAR

AT IMPORTERS PRICES.

Some special lots containing 5000 yards of celebrated makes of FRENCH AND IRISH LINENS, light, medium, and heavy.

LINEN LAWNS, Bird-eye Diapers, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4.
FRENCH LINEN LAWNS, for Surplices.
LINEN CAMBRICS and SHEAR LINEN LAWNS

NEW WHITE GOODS,

Both Plain and Check,

OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SWISS MAKERS.

CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS,
SWISS BOOK AND MULL MUSLINS,
CAMBRIC DIMITIES, HAIR CORD MUSLINS,
INDIA TWILL, striped and plain,
SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC all widths,
ORGANDIES AND TARLETANS, for Evening Dresses,
VICTORIA AND BISHOPS LAWN,
PERCALES, MADAPOLAMES, COTTELLES,
FRENCH DIMITY, CAMBRIC LONG CLOTH,
FIGURED PIQUET AND CORDED PIQUET.

Goods on hand from previous purchases are marked down to correspondingly low prices.

ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT OF

1000 Nottingham Lace Curtains and Fringed Lace Tidies, at very reduced prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

9 14 6mrp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES

Having to vacate his Store, will be able to offer his Stock of

WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, ETC. ETC.,

At Closing Prices for the balance of this WEEK ONLY.

Notice will be given of the OPENING OF STORE

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1024 CHESTNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESTNUT Street.

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:

PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

3 2 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

5-20s 5-20s

McCAULEY, HOWLETT & Co.,

PATENT MACHINE

PAPER BAG AND FLOUR SACK

MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS,

NO. 520 COMMERCE STREET,

Satchel-bottom Flour Sacks.
12½, 24½, and 40 lbs cream, No. 1 and No. 2 drab.
No. 1 Manilla from ¼ to 25 lbs, full size.
No. 2 " ¼ to 25 lbs, "
Wrapping, " ½ to 10 lbs, "
White, " ½ to 5 lbs, "
½ to 25 lbs. Philadelphia size.

Special attention is called to the superior quality and great variety of our manufactures, adapted to the various wants of Millers, Grocers, Druggists, Seedsmen, Confectioners, etc. etc. Orders for printed bags promptly attended to, and a liberal discount made to the trade. 3 7 thstu1m

MEDICAL.

HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES CONSUMPTION.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES

PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES

COUGHS AND COLDS.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

Sold by all first-class Druggists.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

3 8 1m No 232 North SECOND Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT MATERIALS,

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL,
Office of Executive and Inspecting Officer,
PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1867.

Will be sold at auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, on SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1867, 18,000½ lbs. ASSORTED MACHINE AND OTHER THREADS; also, a large quantity of WHITE AND COLORED SPOOL COTTON, assorted sizes, *all in good condition*, of the following makers:—"Raleigh," "Caldwell," "Hall & Moody," "Barbour," "Banbridge," "Holden," "Marshalls'," and "Stuarts'." Samples can be seen, and catalogues obtained, at the auction store of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, South Fourth street, at the office of Clothing and Equipage, No. 1139 Girard street, and at the Schuylkill Arsenal.

Terms.—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Geo. H. Crosman, Asst. Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. & A. Q. M., Bvt. Maj., U. S. A.,
3 7 7t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

PROPOSALS.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, March 8, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., FRIDAY, March 15, 1867, for immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover Street Wharf, properly packed and ready for shipment, of the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:—

Six (6) dozen assorted Paint Brushes, 5th and 6th, "Clintons."
Four (4) dozen assorted Sash Brushes, Nos. 6 and 8, "Clintons."
Three (3) dozen Fitches, flat, ¼, ½, and ¾ inch.
Two (2) dozen Rim Locks, knob left, 5½ and 6 inch.
Two (2) dozen Rim Locks, knob right, 4½ and 5 inch.
Three hundred (300) lbs. Red Lead, in Oil, in 25 lb. kegs.
Two hundred (200) lbs. Red Lead, "Dry," in 25 lb. kegs.
Six (6) reams Sand Paper, Nos. 1 and 2.
Thirty (30) gross Assorted Screws, ¾ inch, Nos. 5, 6, and 7.
Three (3) dozen Buck Saws.
Fifty (50) pounds Hoop Iron, ¾ inch.
Two hundred (200) Hoop Poles (small) for nail kegs.

All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality, and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the articles bid for must be delivered at this office, No. 1139 GIRARD Street, twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures and residences must be appended to the bid, and certified to as being good and sufficient securities for the amount involved by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Endorse envelopes, "Proposals for Quartermasters' Stores."

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
3 8 6t] Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt. Maj. U. S. A.

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS CHURCHES, ETC.,

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O

Send for a Pamphlet, 2 23 stuth3m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
3 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

Continued from our last issue.

THE THIRD LECTURE.

MR. CAUDLE JOINS A CLUB—"THE SKYLARKS."

"Well, if a woman hadn't better be in her grave than be married! That is, if she can't be married to a decent man. No; I don't care if you are tired, I *sha'n't* let you go to sleep. No, and I won't say what I have to say in the morning; I'll say it now. It's all very well for you to come home at what time you like—it's now half-past twelve—and expect I'm to hold my tongue and let you go to sleep. What next, I wonder? A woman had better be sold for a slave at once.

"And so you've gone and joined a club? the Skylarks, indeed! A pretty skylark you'll make of yourself! But I won't stay and be ruined by you. No; I'm determined on that. I'll go and take the dear children, and you may get who you like to keep your house. That is, as long as you have a house to keep—and that won't be long, I know.

"How any decent man can go and spend his nights in a tavern!—oh, yes, Mr. Caudle; I dare say you *do* go for rational conversation. I should like to know how many of you would care for what you call rational conversation, if you had it without your filthy brandy-and-water; yes, and your filthy tobacco-smoke. I'm sure the last time you came home, I had the headache for a week. But I know who it is who's taking you to destruction. It's that brute, Prettyman. He has broken his own poor wife's heart, and now he wants to—but don't you think it, Mr. Caudle; I'll not have my peace of mind destroyed by the best man that ever trod. Oh, yes! I know you don't care so long as you can appear well to all the world—but the world little thinks how you behave to me. It shall know it, though—that I'm determined.

"How any man can leave his own happy fireside to go and sit and smoke, and drink, and talk with people who wouldn't one of 'em lift a finger to save him from hanging—how any man can leave his wife—and a good wife, too, though I say it—for a parcel of pot-companions—oh, it's disgraceful, Mr. Caudle; it's unfeeling. No man who had the least love for his wife could do it.

"And I suppose this is to be the case every Saturday? But I know what I'll do. I know—it's no use, Mr. Caudle, your calling me a good creature; I'm not such a fool to be coaxed in that way. No; if you want to go to sleep, you should come home in Christian time, not at half-past twelve. There was a time when you were as regular at your fireside as the kettle. That was when you were a decent man, and didn't go amongst Heaven knows who, drinking and smoking, and making what you think your jokes. I never heard any good come to a man who cared about jokes. No respectable tradesman does. But I know what I'll do: I'll scare away your Skylarks. The house serves liquor after twelve of a Saturday; and if I don't write to the magistrates, and have the license taken away, I am not lying in this bed this night. Yes, you may call me a foolish woman; but no, Mr. Caudle, no; it's you who are the foolish man; or worse than a foolish man; you're a wicked one. If you were to die to-morrow—and people who go to public houses do all they can to shorten their lives—I should like to know who would write upon your tombstone, 'A tender husband and an affectionate father?' *I*—I'd have no such false! ods told of you. I can assure you.

"Going and spending your money, and—nonsense! don't tell me—no, if you were ten times to swear it, I wouldn't believe that you only spent eighteen pence on a Saturday. You can't be all those hours, and only spend eighteen pence. I know better. I'm not quite a fool, Mr. Caudle. A great deal you could have for eighteen pence! And all the Club married men and fathers of families. The more shame for 'em! Skylarks, indeed! They should call themselves Vultures; for they can only do as they do by eating up their innocent wives and children. Eighteen pence a week! And if it was only that—do you know what fifty-two eighteen pences come to in a year? Do you ever think of that, and see the gowns I wear? I'm sure I can't, out of the house-money, buy myself a pincushion; though I've wanted one these six months. No—not so much as a ball of cotton. But what do you care so you can get your brandy-and-water? There's the girls, too—the things they want! They're never dressed like other people's children. But it's all the same to their father. Oh, yes! So he can go with his Skylarks they may wear sackcloth for pinafores, and packthread for garters.

"You'd better not let that Mr. Prettyman come here, that's all; or, rather you'd better bring him once. Yes, I should like to see him. He wouldn't forget it. A man who, I may say, lives and moves only in a spittoon. A man who has a pipe in his mouth as constant as his front teeth. A sort of tavern king, with a lot of fools, like you, to laugh at what he thinks his jokes, and give him consequence. No, Mr. Caudle, no; it's no use your telling me to go to sleep, for I won't. Go to sleep, indeed! I'm sure it's almost time to get up. I hardly know what's the use of coming to bed at all now.

"The Skylarks, indeed! I suppose you'll be buying a "Little Warbler,' and at your time of life be trying to sing. The peacocks will sing next. A pretty name you'll get in the neighborhood; and, in a very little time, a nice face you'll have. Your nose is getting redder already: and you've just one of the noses that liquor always flies to. *You don't see it's red?* No—I dare say not—but *I* see it; *I* see a great many things you don't. And so you'll go on. In a little time, with your brandy-and-water—don't tell me that you only take two small glasses: I know what men's two small glasses are; in a little time you'll have a face all over as if it was made of red-currant jam. And I should like to know who's to endure you then? I won't, and so don't think it. Don't come to me.

"Nice habits men learn at clubs! There's Joskins: he was a decent creature once, and now I'm told he has more than once boxed his wife's ears. He's a Skylark too. And I suppose, some day, you'll be trying to box *my* ears? Don't attempt it, Mr. Caudle; I say, Don't attempt it. Yes—it's all very well for you to say you don't mean it—but I only say again, Don't attempt it. You'd rue it till the day of your death, Mr. Caudle.

"Going and sitting for four hours at a tavern! What men, unless they had their wives with them, can find to talk about, I can't think. No good, of course.

"Eighteen pence a week—and drinking brandy-and-water enough to swim a boat! And smoking like the funnel of a steamship! And I can't afford myself so much as a piece of tape! It's brutal, Mr. Caudle. It's ve-ve-ve—ry bru—tal."

"And here," says Caudle,—"here, thank Heaven! at last she fell asleep."

THE FOURTH LECTURE.

MR. CAUDLE HAS BEEN CALLED FROM HIS BED TO BAIL MR. PRETTYMAN FROM THE WATCH-HOUSE.

"Yes, Mr. Caudle, I knew it would come to this. I said it would, when you joined those precious Skylarks. People being called out of their beds at all hours of the night, to bail a set of fellows who are never so happy as when they're leading sober men to destruction. I should like to know what the neighbors will think of you, with people from the police knocking at the door at two in the morning. Don't tell me that the man has been ill-used; he's not the man to be ill-used. And you must go and bail him! I know the end of that: he'll run away, and you'll have to pay the money. I should like to know what's the use of my working and slaving to save a farthing, when you throw away pounds upon your precious Skylarks. A pretty cold you'll have to-morrow morning, being called out of your warm bed this weather; but don't you think I'll nurse you—not I; not a drop of gruel do you get from me.

"I'm sure you've plenty of ways of spending your money—not throwing it away upon a set of dissolute peace-breakers. It's all very well for you to say you haven't thrown away your money, but you will. He'll be certain to run off; it isn't likely he'll go upon his trial, and you'll be fixed with the bail. Don't tell me there's no trial in the matter, because I know there is; it's for something more than quarrelling with the policeman that he was locked up. People ar'n't locked up for that. No, it's for robbery, or something worse, perhaps.

"And as you've bailed him, people will think you are as bad as he is. Don't tell me you couldn't help bailing him; you should have shown yourself a respectable man, and let him been sent to prison.

"Now people know you're the friend of drunken and disorderly persons, you'll never have a night's sleep in your bed. Not that it would matter what fell upon you, if it wasn't your poor wife who suffered. Of course all the business will be in the newspapers, and your name with it. I shouldn't wonder, too, if they give your picture as they do the other folks of the Old Bailey. A pretty thing that, to go down to your children. I'm sure it will be enough to make them change their name. No, I shall not go to sleep; it's all very well for you to say, Go to sleep; after such a disturbance. But I shall not go to sleep, Mr. Caudle, certainly not."

"Her will, I have no doubt," says Caudle, "was strong; but Nature was stronger, and she *did* sleep; this night inflicting upon me a remarkably short lecture."

THE FIFTH LECTURE.

MR. CAUDLE HAS REMAINED DOWN-STAIRS TILL PAST ONE, WITH A FRIEND.

"Pretty time of night to come to bed, Mr. Caudle. Ugh! As cold, too, as any ice. Enough to give any woman her death, I'm sure. What! *I shouldn't have locked up the coals?* If I hadn't, I've no doubt the fellow would have stayed all night. It's all very well for you, Mr. Caudle, to bring people home—but I wish you'd think first what's for supper. That beautiful leg of pork would have served for our dinner to-morrow—and now it's gone. *I* can't keep the house upon the money, and I won't pretend to do it, if you bring a mob of people every night to clear out the cupboard.

"I wonder who'll be so ready to give you a supper when you want one; for want one you will, unless you change your plans. Don't tell me! I know I'm right. You'll first be eaten up, and then you'll be laughed at. I know the world. No, indeed, Mr. Caudle, I don't think ill of everybody; don't say that. But I can't see a leg of pork eaten up in that way, without asking myself what it's all to end in if such things go on? And then he must have pickles, too! Couldn't be content with my cabbage—no, Mr. Caudle, I won't let you go to sleep. It's very well for you to say let you go to sleep, after you've kept me awake till this time. *Why did I keep awake?* How do you suppose I could go to sleep, when I knew that man was below drinking up your substance in brandy-and-water? for he couldn't be content upon decent wholesome gin. Upon my word, you ought to be a rich man, Mr. Caudle. You have such very fine friends. I wonder who gives you brandy when you go out?

"No, indeed, he couldn't be content with my pickled cabbage—and I should like to know who makes better—but he must have walnuts. And you, too, like a fool—now, don't you think to stop me, Mr. Caudle; a poor woman may be trampled to death, and never say a word—you, too, like a fool—I wonder who'd do it for you—to insist upon the girl going out for pickled walnuts. And in such a night, too! With snow upon the ground. Yes; you're a man of fine feelings, you are, Mr. Caudle; but the world doesn't know you as I know you—fine feelings, indeed! to send the poor girl out, when I told you, and told your friend, too—a pretty brute he is, I'm sure—that the poor girl had got a cold, and I dare say chilblains on her toes. But I know what will be the end of that; she'll be laid up, and we shall have a nice doctor's bill. And you'll pay it, I can tell you—for *I* won't.

"*You wish you were out of the world?* Oh! yes, that's all very easy. I'm sure *I* might wish it. Don't swear in that dreadful way. Ar'n't you afraid that the bed will open and swallow you? And don't swing about in that way. *That* will do no good. *That* won't bring back the leg of pork, and the brandy you've poured down both of your throats. Oh, I know it. I'm sure of it. I only recollected it when I'd got into bed—and if it hadn't been so cold, you'd have seen me down stairs again, I can tell you; I recollected it—and a pretty two hours I've passed—that I left the key in the cupboard—and I know it—I could see by the manner of you, when you came into the room—I know you've got at the other bottle. However, there's one comfort: you told me to send for the best brandy—the very best—for your other friend, who called last Wednesday. Ha! ha! It was British—the cheapest British—and nice and ill I hope the pair of you will be to-morrow.

"There's only the bare bone of the leg of pork: but you'll get nothing else for dinner, I can tell you. It's a dreadful thing that the poor children should go without—but, if they have such a father, they, poor things, must suffer for it.

"Nearly a whole leg of pork, and a pint of brandy! A pint of brandy, and a leg of pork. A leg of—leg—leg—pint"—

"And mumbling the syllables," says Mr. Caudle's MS., "she went to sleep."

[Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures will be continued daily, in The Evening Telegraph, until completed.]

FERTILIZERS.

BAUCH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,

8 smw Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.

OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 tfp

NATIONAL ASYLUM

FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

CHAPLAIN JOHN LONG will leave for the Asylum on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst., at 2 P. M.

He will examine candidates for admission, at No. 123 South SEVENTH St., every day from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Soldiers receiving transportation can accompany the Chaplain to the Institution.

JAY COOKE,

8 5 tu3 MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, March 4, 1867.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 14th inst.

3 5 9t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY, No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, February 28, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., in cash, be declared, out of the earnings of the Company for the past three months, payable on and after March 11, 1867.

Resolved, That the transfer books of the Company be closed from March 4 to March 11.

3 1 9t H. G. LEISENRING, Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE ISSIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 3 5

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 BROADWAY, N. Y.

3 5 tuths tM1 SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—WATSON & TALLMAN'S TOILET EMPORIUM, No. 161 North EIGHTH Street.

Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer, Ring's Ambrosia, Barnett's Cocoaine, London Hair Color Restorer, Tebbett's Hair Regenerator, Sterling's Ambrosia, Montgomery's Hair Restorer, Phalon's Gechin, Gouraud's Oriental Cream, Laird's Bloom of Youth, Emaill de Paris, Enamel of America. In fact all preparations requisite to the toilet at 12 2stuth2mip

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

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PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MOST EXCITING AND INTERESTING BOOK OF THE DAY.

GENERAL L. C. BAKER'S HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE.

AGENTS WANTED

in every city, town, county, and State of the Union to canvass for this work. This history was announced one year ago, but owing to the attempts of the Government to suppress it, its publication was delayed. It will now be issued, unaltered and unabridged, under the supervision of General Baker. It contains a full and official expose of the intricate machinations of the secret enemies of the Union.

For startling developments and thrilling adventures this book eclipses the famous experiences of EQUILLE and VIDOCQ. The marvellous narratives of General Baker are all attested by the highest official authority. It will contain the only official history of the Assassination conspiracy. A full history of this great, startling, and terrible crime,

FROM ITS CONCEPTION, IN THE HAUNTS OF VILLANY TO THE BURIAL PLACE OF BOOTH.

Has never yet been placed before the public. The work also fully exposes the nefarious system by which Presidential pardons were and are so readily obtained at Washington.

The morals of the National Capital are thoroughly ventilated, and there are some strange revelations concerning heads of departments, members of Congress, female pardon brokers, and distinguished military characters.

For circulars, canvassing numbers, and all other information, address "L. C. BAKER" Post Office Box 230, Philadelphia."

This work will be ready for delivery on the first day of May.

N. B.—None but those thoroughly conversant with the business, and with good reference as to character and responsibility, need apply. 3 2 1m

READY MARCH 13,

THE REV MR. SOURBALL'S

EUROPEAN TOUR;

OR, THE RECREATIONS OF A CITY PASTOR.

BY HORACE COPE.

A Series of Humorous Pen and Ink Sketches.

PRICE 75 CENTS.

Address all orders to

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,

PUBLISHER,

No. 724 CHESNUT St.,

3 6 ws2t PHILADELPHIA.

JUST PUBLISHED, A NEW WORK ENTITLED "ONE HUNDRED CHOICE SELECTIONS," embracing the best Patriotic effusions, fine Poetical Gems, rare specimens of Eloquence, and a fund of Humor. 180 pages, 12mo., paper, 20 cents; cloth, 75 cents. Orders should be addressed to

3 2 stuth4t* F. GARRETT & CO., Publishers, No. 702 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BEDDING

AND

Feather Warehouse,

TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH,

Feathers of all qualities, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Straw, Husk, Hair, and Spring Mattresses.

A large assortment of Blankets, Comfortables, and Bed Quilts, of all kinds. Marseilles Counterpanes, of very handsome patterns, from the lowest price to the finest quality.

Spring Beds and Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads of all sizes.

CHURCH CUSHIONS made to order.

All goods sold at the very lowest market prices always.

AMOS HILLBORN,

No. 41 North TENTH Street, Below Arch.

N. B.—A large stock of Window Shades, of every quality, from the cheapest to the handsomest made. 3 2 stuthsmsp

COTTON AND FLAX

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

of all numbers and brands.

Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,

3 6 No. 103 JONES Alley.

FINANCIAL.

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO.,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,

FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES

FOR SALE

AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

NO. 122 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

This LOAN is secured by a First Mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed, and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton; including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the Office of the Company.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,

2 28 tf TREASURER.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 12 24 3m4p

AUCUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

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7 3-10s.—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

12 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

Bankers,

76 So. 3d St., Philada. | 3 Nassau St., New York.

Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.

U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds for sale at

85.

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 South THIRD St.

1 21 2m4

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS

Jos. T. Bailey, Edw. B. Orne, Nathan Hilles, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, B. Rowland, Jr., Sam'l A. Bispham, Fred. A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

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HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeon Patented August 18, 1863; May 24, 1865; May 1, 186 Address KIMBALL & CO.,

No. 629 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

Pamphlets free. 6m

FINANCIAL.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 26 rp tf No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS, AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.,

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE

Philadelphia and New York Boards of Brokers.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK

Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. [2 20 3m

PERSONAL.

UNITED STATES PENSION OFFICE, NO. 238 CARTER Street, below Third (Old Post Office Building).—The undersigned will pay

ALL INVALID MALE PENSIONERS

In the following order, commencing

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1867.

Male Pensioners whose last names commence as follows will be paid on the days designated:—

A, B, and C	March	4 and 5.
D, E, and F	"	6 " 7.
G, H, I, and J	"	8 " 9.
K, L, and M	"	11 " 12.
Mc, N, O, and P	"	13 " 14.
Q, R, and S	"	15 " 16.
T, U, and V	"	18 " 19.
W, X, Y, and Z	"	20.

The Office will be open at 8 o'clock, closing at 4. All pensions remaining unpaid on March 20 will be paid whenever presented after that date.

E. W. C. GREENE,

United States Pension Agent.

J. WM. HOFMANN,

NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

HOSIERY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF

ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES,

For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.

LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.

MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.

GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3 5 tuths

1867. 1867.

NATIONAL U ION CLUB

OF THE

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,

NO. 1105 CHESNUT STREET

Maintain the Union, the Constitution, and support the Government of the United States in all efforts to crush Rebellion against its authority.

Use all honorable means to prevent the appointment or election to office of any man whose loyalty is justly suspected.

PRESIDENT,

ROBERT P. KINGS.

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TREASURER,

FREDERICK M. ADAMS.

RECORDING SECRETARY,

A. M. WALKINSHAW.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,

EDWIN A. MERRICK.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WARD.	WARD.
1. Charles S. Close.	15. Samuel Daniels.
2. W. B. R. Selby.	16. Isaac A. Sheppard.
3. John R. Orr.	17. James McManes.
4. John M. Butler.	18. Joseph S. Allen.
5. Benjamin Huckel.	19. Samuel A. Miller.
6. Wm. H. Barnes,	20. James E. Dingee.
7. Lewis Elkin.	21. C. Thompson Jones.
8. Charles W. Smith.	22. Jabez Gates.
9. John E. Addicks.	23. James Ashworth.
10. Henry C. Howell.	24. Wm. Stokes.
11. Conrad B. Andress.	25. John Turner.
12. Wm. B. Mann.	26. George M. Land.
13. Thomas Cochran.	27. Marshall Hensey.
14. Joseph B. Hancock.	

MEMBERS AT LARGE.

WARD.	WARD.
1. Richard Peltz.	12. M. Hall Stanton.
8. Isaac H. O'Harra.	14. Albert C. Roberts.
8. Joseph T. Thomas.	15. Frederick Wolbert.
9. James Freeborn.	20. Joseph F. Marcer.
10. Hiram Horter.	26. Wm. J. Pollock.

JOHN E. ADDICKS, CHAIRMAN.

CONDITION OF MEMBERSHIP.

Unqualified loyalty to the Government of the United States, as well as to that of Pennsylvania.

Each member shall pay annually FIVE DOLLARS, in advance.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CLUB on the first Monday in February.

STATED MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE on the FIRST SATURDAY in each month. 3 8 3t

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN

HOME COMPANY.

THE AMERICAN

OF PHILADELPHIA,

SOUTHEAST CORNER

FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the Capital Stock, all paid up in cash, which, together with cash assets now on hand, amount to

$1,516,461·81.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1866,

$766,537·80.

LOSSES PAID DURING THE YEAR AMOUNTING TO

$223,000.

Dividends made annually, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.

The last Dividend on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1867, was

FIFTY PER CENT.

Of the amount of Premiums received during the year. Its Trustees are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	L. M. Whilldin,
J. Edgar Thomson,	William J. Howard,
George Nugent,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	George W. Hill,
P. B. Mingle,	John M. Chesnut,
John Wanamaker.	

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.

GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President

JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.

JOHN S. WILSON,

2 11 mths4 1] Secretary and Treasurer.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

on vessels, cargo, and freights, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

on merchandise generally;

On Stores, Dwelling Houses, &c.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,720·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,400·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown a Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,358·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value, Cost, $1,026,352·75.	$1,070,280·75
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,922·99
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $811.102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·96

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.

JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1866.

$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	944,843·15
Premiums	1,162,308·81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53.	INCOME FOR 1866, $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant	Alfred Filler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.

EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.

JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [1 12

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.

SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

GEN. THOMAS AND THE PRESIDENCY.

He Declines Being Considered a Candidate for that Office.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—Major-General George H. Thomas has written the following letter to Senator D. W. C. Senter, at Nashville:—

LOUISVILLE, March 4, 1867—Dear Sir:—Feeling that you were actuated by friendly motives when you introduced the resolutions in the Union Convention of the 22d ultimo, at Nashville, nominating me as the choice of the Union men of Tennessee for next President of the United States, I have felt free to acknowledge my high appreciation of your friendship as well as of the complimentary manner in which the resolution was conceived and adopted by the Convention.

But being fully aware of my disqualification for the high and responsible office for which I find myself nominated so unexpectedly, I cannot think for one moment of allowing my name to be used in connection therewith. Having been educated as a soldier, and served for many years in the army, I am better qualified to continue my duties as a citizen of the United States in that department of the Government than in any other. I therefore have to request that you will make known my sentiments in the matter to the citizens of Tennessee. I remain truly yours,

GEORGE H. THOMAS.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Habeas corpus cases and miscellaneous business were before the Court.

Commonwealth vs. Ashton. Motion to quash. Argued last Saturday upon the ground of the informality of the bill, it being sent up to the Grand Jury without a preliminary hearing, and without the official sanction of the District Attorney. Judge Ludlow gave the decision of the Court this morning, saying upon the question of preliminary hearings the law was very plain, and it only remained for the Court to enforce it. The rule was made absolute.

Commonwealth ex rel. George Rogers vs. The Sheriff. A habeas corpus for the discharge of Rogers, who was bound over to answer a charge of false pretenses. The evidence was that Mr. Rogers had offered a house for sale, and told a Mr. McBride, who called upon him in reference to the matter, that the title was right, and made such representations as induced Mr. McBride to take the house. This was alleged to have been in the month of August. And it was also alleged that a month previous to these transactions a Mr. Kelley had purchased the premises, and that this fact was known to Mr. Rogers. Remanded for trial.

In the following case an application was made by the relator for the custody of his wife and child, who, he alleges, are in the custody of the respondent, his father-in-law. The following return to the writ was made by the respondent:—

Commonwealth ex rel. M. C. Rowland vs. Charles Camblos—To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the City and County of Philadelphia:—Charles Camblos, the defendant in the within writ mentioned, respectfully submits to your Honor that the said E. C. Rowland and the said Bessie Rowland therein named, are not now, nor were, nor is, or was, either of them, at the time of issuing of the said writ, in the custody or possession of, nor confined, or restrained of their or her liberty by the said Charles Camblos, therefore he cannot have the body of the said E. C. Rowland, or of the said Bessie Rowland, before your Honors as by the within writ he is commanded.

And for greater certainty, and as part of this return, said defendant respectfully submits to your Honor that the said relator married the respondent's daughter in the year 1861, since which time she has always resided at respondent's house, and been supported by him. The relator also lived there till 1862, when he went in the military service as a surgeon, and excepting occasional visits, remained until June, 1865.

After his return from Washington he went to Frankford, but came back to respondent's house in July, where he remained till November.

He then went to Luzerne county to begin the practice of his profession, and respondent furnished him with pecuniary assistance to maintain him; while making the experiment, as your respondent is informed, and he believes, he was not successful in this, but he remained absent from the city until a week or two, unless there temporarily on visits. During all this time, from the day of his marriage, the relator has had no visible means of support, and has had no home of his own to which to invite his wife, who has been supported entirely by his mother. This defendant has not at any time exercised any undue control, or persuasion over her, and she has always been and is now at perfect liberty to go to the relator if she desires to do so, and no restraint of any kind has ever been imposed upon her. But apart from his inability to support her and provide her a home, there are reasons why it would render it imprudent for her to live with the relator, and which are susceptible of proof, if your Honors should deem it necessary. What motives, however, may have operated upon the mind of his daughter your respondent is unable to say, as the subject has never been discussed between them. She has been in want of a home, and your respondent has provided it.

The child Bessie, mentioned in the relators petition, was two years old last October, and requires the care of her mother, in the custody, power and possession of whom alone she has always been.

And your respondent further says, that her mother has not spoken to his daughter in reference to this application; and that she is now ready and willing to appear before this honorable Court and answer thereto, if your Honors shall so direct.

CHARLES CAMBLOS.

HORATIO N. WALKER, for Relator.

Upon this the Court told the lady, Mrs. Rowland, that as the respondent denied having her in his custody, power, or possession, she was at liberty to go where she wished. And also ordered that relator should be at liberty to visit the child at all reasonable times.

An application was made for the discharge of McClees, who was committed to answer the charge of the murder of Thomas Jewett. The evidence was the same as that submitted at the Coroner's inquest, and then fully reported in our local column.

The two men, Scott and McClees, started home together from a bar-room in South street, and were seen no more until the next morning, when Scott was dying, and McClees standing over him. But there was at most, under the evidence, no more than a case of bare suspicion, and therefore the Court discharged McClees. J. P. O'Neil and J. G. Murphy for defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Allison and Brewster.—The usual Orphans' Court business was postponed.

Decisions in the following cases were read by Judge Brewster:—

Fenig vs. Brown. Rule for new trial. Verdict reduced to $500, or rule absolute.

Kelley vs. Lear. Rule for new trial. Verdict reduced to $300, or rule absolute.

Rules for new trials were refused in the following cases:—

Hopkins vs. Lippincott, Hahn vs. Weaver, Peale vs. Otto, Newell vs. Leighton, Kelley vs. Loche.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, a man from Vineland stopped at Parsons' Hotel, foot of Federal street. He retired for the night, and as a precaution against thieves, placed his watch and a pocket-book, containing $90, under the pillow. When he awoke the next morning, greenbacks and pocket-book were missing. On examining the door, it was found open, the key having been turned. A man left the hotel early in the morning, and it is supposed the missing articles are in his possession.

A STRIKE.—The spinners, some eighteen in number, of the Camden Woollen Mills, have been on a strike since Tuesday. They posted men, *a la* pickets, on the road leading to the mill, who informed all persons bound there that they were on a strike, did not get any wages, and threatened them if they went there they would be the sufferers. Nine of these pickets were arrested and taken before the Mayor, who held them in their own recognizances in the sum of $200 to appear at Court, to answer the charge of conspiracy.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

STEALING WASH-CLOTHES.—John Ross, a colored individual, was arrested yesterday afternoon, near Seventh and Jefferson streets, on a charge of larceny. John, actuated perhaps by a philanthropic impulse, jumped over the fence of a yard in that neighborhood, and commenced to take down a large washing. The servant happened to go into the yard about the time that John had got half through with his self-imposed task. Instead of thanking him for his interested kindness, she screamed for the police. He ran out of the yard, but the police officer on that beat caught him just as he got to Germantown road and Jefferson street, and took him into custody. He had a hearing before Alderman Haines, who held him in $1000 bail to answer at court.

A NEW FAMILY PAPER.—A new paper, entitled *American Guardian*, has just made its appearance. It advocates the great temperance movement that is now spreading its influence throughout the country. It will contain the proceedings of all the principal temperance meetings that have taken place. It will be published monthly by S. S. Ferguson, at No. 25 N. Sixth street.

IMPORTANT TO BANK STOCKHOLDERS.—An assessor of internal revenue in Cincinnati has received the following important instructions as to the taxes due from shareholders in the National Banks:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, February 26, 1867.—Sir:—It has come to the knowledge of this office that many of the National Banks pay the local taxes (State and municipal) assessed upon their shares, deducting the amount so paid from their earnings, thus reducing the amount subject to the tax of five per cent. under sections 12 and 121 of the Internal Revenue act of June 30, 1864, amended July 13, 1866.

The decision of the Supreme Court is to the effect that said taxes may be imposed upon the shares of the National Banks, as being the personal property of the shareholders, and they cannot therefore be deducted by the bank as an expense of the bank, as if the tax were assessed upon the corporation.

Assessors will instruct the banks that taxes paid for the shareholders cannot be deducted in ascertaining the amount of net gains.

It also appears that some National Banks withhold from their returns of dividends and surplus profits the amounts carried to surplus fund, as required by the "National Currency act."

This is erroneous, as the law requires the tax to be paid upon the *entire* net earnings, including amounts paid stockholders, and all undistributed sums, or sums made or added during the year to their surplus or contingent funds.—(See sections 120 and 121 aforesaid.)

This tax upon the additions to the surplus should not be confounded with that once required to be paid upon the surplus as a part of the bank's capital, it being a tax upon the profits of the business, without regard to the disposition made of the same.

Very respectfully, THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

EXEMPTION FROM TAXES.—The following Committee on Exemption of Property met this morning at 10 o'clock in the Select Council Chamber, for the purpose of examining the claims of parties representing property to be exempted:—William S. Gregory, Chairman; James M. Kerns, George Dehaven, W. M. Worrell, Samuel Josephs, and George W. Mooney, Secretary. The following properties were exempted:—

Odd Fellows' Cemetery, two Cemeteries in the Twenty-first Ward, $90,000.

German Reformed Church, Twenty-second Ward; real value $15,000; parsonage adjoining $5000; burial ground $2500; rent of pews $1500: revenue from burial ground $200.

Wharton Street Presbyterian Church, Ninth and Wharton. Assessed value $10,000; real value $22,000; rental of pews $12,000.

School for Colored Children, Eighth Ward. Assessed value $2000; real value $4000; revenue of ground rent and mortgages $471 37; charitable institution for education of colored children; income from all sources, $2280 51.

Almwell School corporation, Tenth Ward; school building valued at $4000; income from investments, ground rents, and mortgages, $1400.

Nazareth Methodist Church; valued at $14,000; worth $20,000; revenue from four small houses, which pay taxes. Parsonage assessed at $3000; valued at $6000.

First Baptist Church, Broad and Arch streets; valued at $150,000. Revenue from sale and rental of pews, $5000.

Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, valued at $75,000; assessment, $48,000. Vacant lot at Summer and Twenty-first streets, $6000, belonging to the Institution.

Wills Hospital; assessed value, $66,000; real value, $150,000; $8000 derived from investments.

Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, No. 1025 Chesnut street; real value, $100,000; revenue from two stores, $1000; contributions of stockholders; $1900 from admission fees.

AN OLD SWINDLING DODGE.—Last evening a colored man called at the house of a gentleman residing at Eleventh and Wallace streets, and told one of the servants of the house that some one had sent a quantity of wine, and that he had been requested to get some demijohns to put it in. Something wrong was suspected, and one of the other servants was sent for a policeman. The darkey swindler began to suspect something, and attempted to escape, but was detained. Becoming violent, he had to be forcibly detained until a policeman, who had been called in, came and took him into custody. He had a hearing before Alderman Massey, who held him in $700 bail to answer the charge.

ROBBED HIS MOTHER.—A young fellow named Robert Roach was arrested at Fifteenth and Locust streets yesterday afternoon, on a charge of larceny. It appears that he had stolen a gold watch and ten dollars from the house of his mother, at No. 1303 Filbert street, and, in company with another man, went to a place, No. 161 Aspen street, and sold the watch. The two then shared the proceeds of their ill-gotten plunder, and it is alleged that Roach's accomplice endeavored to get him to go on a new raid of the same kind. Roach, however, was arrested before their plans could be carried out, and the other escaped. After a hearing before Alderman Patchell, Roach was committed in default of bail to answer the charge of larceny.

CAUGHT AT IT.—Dennis Toomey, it is alleged, undertook to go into business for himself as a house painter with his employer's materials, without consulting the latter. He has been working for Mr. Gibbs, whose shop is located in Sixteenth street, near Market. At a very late hour last night Toomey got into the shop after it had been locked up, and deliberately set to work and mixed some paint, for the purpose, it is alleged, of taking it away and appropriating it to his own use. Before he had a chance of making away with it he was arrested, and in the morning had a hearing before Aldreman Jones, who held him in $600 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.—A case of criminal carlessness, or ignorance on the part of a nurse, has been reported. A woman named Frederica Holt, aged 16 years, was employed by a gentleman living in Richmond street, above William, to nurse an infant. He had taken her from the House of Refuge, and had her bound out to his family as a servant. Yesterday morning she gave the child a strong dose of some mixture called "sleeping drops," which put it into a profound slumber, from which they were unable to wake it, and it is feared that it will die from the effects of it. The nurse was arrested, and had a hearing this morning before Alderman Lewis.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—We need hardly call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this Company, found upon our fifth page to-day. It speaks for itself in language that cannot fail to be understood. Not only do its assets approach twenty millions of dollars, but the safe and substantial nature of its investments must receive the approval of every business man. We feel certain that its policy-holders—for they are the only participants, as it is not a stock Company—will have every reason to be satisfied with the cash dividend of over two millions of dollars, as the profits of the business for the year ending January 31, 1867.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM—A NEW DODGE.—A man about forty or forty-five years of age, hailing, as he says, from Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, about five feet six inches in height, dark complexion, and carrying a carpet-bag, is just now engaged in victimizing the assistants at the various restaurants about town. He wishes to employ one for his son's hotel, calls for wine and cigars, leaving the attendant to pay for them, and telling him to come to house No. 504 South Front street. Women as well as men are alike his dupes, and No. 504 has been besieged with anxious applicants, much to the discomfort of the innocent owner of the premises. He speaks a little "Pennsylvania Dutch."

RELIGIOUS.—A special service will be held tomorrow evening at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth, notice of which will be found in another column. The Young People's Association connected with that church have made arrangements for a course of sermons by some of the most eminent divines in the country. The first of these was delivered a month since, when the house was crowded to overflowing. Rev. T. Edwin Brown, of Brooklyn, will preach the second of the course to-morrow evening, as stated. Some excellent music by the choir will also conduce to the interest of the occasion. A general invitation is extended.

DISHONEST BOARDERS.—Ulrick McAndrews and George O'Donnell were held in $500 bail each by Alderman Sinex to answer a charge of larceny. It is said that the two boarded or put up at a house at Port Richmond. Whilst there a couple of days ago, they were charged with taking a gold watch from one of the boarders. As soon as the owner of the watch discovered the loss, he gave information to the police, and McAndrews and O'Donnell, who had been acting in a very suspicious manner whilst in the house together, were arrested on Melville street yesterday morning.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the grand excursion to the Paris Exposition to be made by the iron steamship Havana, 2000 tons burden, from New York to Havre, on Monday, April 17. The Havana will carry first-class passengers only, and is fitted up, at a cost of $200,000, in palatial style, expressly for the excursions to Havre for the Exposition. The Philadelphia Local Express Company are the agents in this city, No. 625 Chesnut street.

FACTORY ROBBED.—Last night some thieves obtained an entrance into the umbrella factory of Mr. S. W. Carr, at the northwest corner of Twelfth and Miller streets, and stole about one hundred and fifty pounds of sheet brass. They effected their entrance by breaking open a cellar door, and thus gaining access to the upper part of the building.

RECOVERED.—The $16,000 in United States bonds, that were stolen some time since from Mr. Haney, in Wallace street, have all been recovered. The Detective Police Officers Taggart and Smith got on the trail of the thieves, and the pursuit becoming too hot for them the bonds were returned to the Detectives' office.

STEALING COAL.—Several parties were arrested this morning by the special officers of the Reading Railroad Company, and bound over by Alderman Jones to answer the charge of stealing coal. The Company's detectives are determined to break up the "cheap coal" operators on this road.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—Last night an attempt was made to enter the store of Messrs. Sharp, Haines & Co., importers of dry goods, No. 19 S. Second street. The burglars nearly succeeded in getting through the back door, but were frightened off from their work by the private watchman.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—John J. Gill was arrested this morning at Front and Senate streets by Reserve Rawlings, upon the charge of disorderly conduct and committing an assault and battery on a gentleman. He was held to bail by Alderman Beitler.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire about half-past 3 o'clock this morning was occasioned by the burning of some barrels in the yard of Mr. Skelton, at No. 338 S. Front street.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT—

Beverage of Health.

An Audience with the Emperor.—When the Danish war was over, Mr. Hoff, while in Vienna, was invited by the High Marshal of the Imperial Austrian Court to an audience with the Emperor—an honor which he had several years ago, when her Majesty the Empress, while suffering from consumption, was so greatly benefited by his Malt Extract Beverage. Mr. Hoff was exceedingly surprised when his Majesty the Emperor said:—"*I am happy at being able to reward your great services to my army, as I know that your Malt Extract has produced the best results on the battle-field, upon the condition of my suffering and sick soldiers.*"

The Emperor then handed Mr. Hoff one of his highest decorations, the Golden Cross of Merit, with the Imperial Crown.

Sold by all Druggists. Wholesale Agent, WARD J. CAFFEE, Drug Broker and Commission Merchant, S. E. cor. Front and Chesnut streets.

AUCTION NOTICE—SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The special attention of buyers is called to the large and attractive sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue for cash, on Monday morning, March 11, commencing at 10 o'clock, by McClelland & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., Auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street.

THE JAPANESE, in their acrobatic feats, have some *spring* fashions entirely different from those at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental.

THE POISONED SHIRT OF NESSUS.—Mythology mentions not, but every gentlemen of taste knows of the Fancy Shirts manufactured by McIntire & Brother, Variety, Zephyr, and Gents' Furnishing, No. 1065 Chesnut street.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HENRY—SANDERS.—By the Rev. D. Washburn, No. 815 S. Third street, on the 7th instant, EDWARD M. HENRY and MARGARET SANDERS, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

CLUNET.—On the 8th instant, AUGUSTUS D. CLUNET.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1404 Master street, on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, without further notice.

GROVES.—On the 6th instant, BENJAMIN F. GROVES, Second Lieutenant of Company B, 116th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Sagoyewatha Tribe, No. 28, Imp. O. of R. M., and the Order in general; also the members of the 116th Regiment Pa. Vols.; also the Hunters' Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1023 Hewson street, between Belgrade and Gaul streets, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

McCAULEY.—On Wednesday, the 6th instant, FRANCIS McCAULEY, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Fidelity Lodge, No. 138, I. O. of O. F., and the officers connected with the Department of the City Treasurer and City Controller, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1503 N. Front street, on Sunday afternoon, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

MOORE.—On Wenesday, the 6th instant, SAMUEL F. MOORE, in the 29th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1215 N. Tenth street, above Girard avenue, on Sunday, the 10th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to South Laurel Hill.

FOR STORE BOXES OR TRUCKS, MOVABLE Black-Boards, Photographic Screens, or very heavy Bedsteads, we have a strong, large-wheeled Bracket Caster which is very suitable; also, a variety of other Casters. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

GLAZIERS' TIN POINTS, PALLETTE Knives, Hammers, etc., for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

AN EXPANSIVE BRACE BIT ENABLES you to bore a variety of sizes of holes with the one bit; and with the Clutch brace you can use any bit without the necessity of notching or fitting it. A variety of other kinds also for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE EMPLOYING PLASTERERS of the city of Philadelphia, held on Friday evening, 8th inst., it was

Resolved, That hereafter we will not give out piecework to any member of the Journeymen's Mutual Protective Union, or in any way encourage them in their stand against the Employing Plasterers.

GEORGE GORDON, President.
J. T. ALLEN, Secretary. 3 9 3t*

☞ WOMEN'S FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Freedmen's Relief Association will be held at their rooms, No. 711 SANSOM Street, on TUESDAY, 12th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MRS. AUBREY H. SMITH, President.
MRS. RICHARD P. WHITE Secretary. 1t

NEW BOOKS.

TENT ON THE BEACH	$1 25
SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR	90
LENTEN THOUGHTS	1 00
CHILDREN'S TREASURY, by A. L. O. E.	90
ZAIDA'S NURSERY NOTE-BOOK	50
HYMNS FOR EVERY DAY OF LENT	1 00
SILENCE OF THE SCRIPTURES	1 00
OUT OF THE HARNESS, by Dr. Guthrie	2 00

ALSO, NEW FOREIGN LETTER AND NOTE PAPER.

FOR SALE AT

MRS. JANE HAMILTON'S,
NO. 1334 CHESNUT STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Will hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MARCH 18.

They would respectfully solicit Attorneys, Executors and Administrators of Estates, Trustees, and others desiring to sell property to send them a memorandum of the same as early as possible, so that it may be fully advertised.

2 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1506 and 1508 Sansom street.

4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1331, 1333, 1335, and 1337 Mariner street.

4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1332, 1334, 1336, and 1338 Mott street.

Handsome modern Residence, with back buildings and every convenience, No. 1416 S. Penn Square.

Valuable Property—Large Distillery and Lot, 40x80 feet, Nos. 402 and 404 South street.

Three-story brick Dwelling, No. 414 Gaskill street.

Desirable Lot and Carpenter Shop, No. 1839 Stiles street, running through to Cabot street.

Handsome four-story brick Store and Residence southeast corner Fifteenth and Race streets.

Two desirable Building Lots, corner of Woodbine, Wilson and Willow avenues, Germantown. 2 22

SALE ON MONDAY, APRIL 1, will include the ELEGANT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, 25 feet front, with French roof, and three-story double Back Buildings,

No. 1230 N. BROAD STREET.—Was erected and finished throughout in a superior manner, with extra conveniences and comforts, expressly for the occupancy of the present owner. Lot 160 feet trough to Carlisle street.

THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 24 Catherine street, estate of John B. Negrie, deceased.

HANDSOME THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1624 Filbert street.

Estate of Stephen Benton, deceased.—Four three-story Brick Residences, Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128 Carpenter street.

Same Estate.—Triangular lot of Ground, N. W. corner of Ninth street and Snyder avenue.

Same Estate.—Lot of Ground, south side of Snyder avenue, west of Ninth street, 154 feet front.

Same Estate.—Lot of Ground, east side of Ninth street, from Snyder avenue to Cantrell street.

Same Estate.—Lot, Cantrell street, east of Ninth street.

Same Estate.—Lot, corner of Tenth street and Buck road.

Same Estate.—Lot, N. E. corner Tenth and Winton streets.

Same Estate.—Lot, N. W. corner of Ninth and Winton streets.

Same Estate.—Lot, S. E. corner Ninth and Winton streets.

Same Estate.—Lot, S. W. corner of Ninth and Winton streets.

Same Estate.—Lot, S. E. corner of Jackson street and Buck road.

Same Estate.—Three Lots of Ground, N. E. corner of Sixth and Loudon streets.

Same Estate.—Three-story Brick Residence, No. 1338 Hamilton street.

GERMANTOWN.—Very desirable Building Site, five acres, Thorp's lane, east of Duy's lane. [3 9 1&4tf

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.
Elegant Four-story BROWNSTONE RESIDENCE, No. 1230 N. BROAD Street.

On MONDAY, April 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that certain four-story brownstone residence, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Broad street, at the distance of 25 feet southward from Thompson street, in the Twentieth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. Has three-story double back buildings and French roof. Parlor, office, dining-room, kitchen, and out kitchen on first floor; two chambers, sitting-room and library on second floor; five chambers on third floor, and two on the fourth; two beaters, two ranges, two bath rooms and water closets. It is built and finished throughout in the most substantial manner, and in perfect order.

Lot containing 25 feet in front or breadth on Broad street, and extending of that width in length or depth 160 feet through to Carlisle street.

Clear of all incumbrance.

One-half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage.

Can be seen by application at the Office of J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers, 3 9 16 23 30 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.
Frame CARPENTER SHOP and LOT OF GROUND, No. 1839 STILES Street, near Ridge Avenue.

On MONDAY, March 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that certain lot or piece of ground, together with the improvements thereon erected (now used as a carpenter shop), situate on the northerly side of Stiles street, No. 1839, at the distance of 72 feet 8 inches eastward from Nineteenth street, in the Twentieth Ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on Stiles street 16 feet, and extending in length or depth northward between lines parallel with said Nineteenth street 109 feet to Cabot street. Two fronts.

Clear of all incumbrance.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers, 3 9 16 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.
Desirable BUILDING LOTS on WILLOW, WILSON, and WOODBINE Avenues, Germantown.

On MONDAY, March 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All those certain two contiguous Lots or pieces of Land, situate in the Borough of Germantown, now in the Twenty-second Ward of the city of Philadelphia:—

No. 1.

beginning at the corner of Wilson street and Woodbine avenue, thence along the side of said avenue south 42 degrees 40 minutes west 189 feet to a stake set for a corner, thence north 50 degrees 10 minutes west 105 feet to a stake set for a corner; thence north 25 degrees 10 minutes west 204 feet 4 inches to a stake in line of Wilson street; thence by the side of Wilson street south 53 degrees 25 minutes east 165 feet to the place of beginning.

No. 2,

beginning at the northerly corner of Willow and Woodbine avenues, and extending thence along the side of the said Willow avenue, north 42 degrees 35 minutes west 287 feet to a stone set for a corner of this and land now or late of Charles H. Shoemaker; thence partly by the line of the said Charles H. Shoemaker's land and partly by the line of Lot No. 1, south 50 degrees 10 minutes east 210 feet to a stake in line of Woodbine avenue; thence along the side of Woodbine avenue south 42 degrees 40 minutes west 205 feet 4 inches to the place of beginning.

Clear of all incumbrance.

One-half the purchase-money may remain, if desired.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers, 3 9 16 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.
BRICK DWELLING, No. 414 GASKILL Street.

On MONDAY, March 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that certain lot or piece of ground, together with the brick messuage or tenement thereon erected, situate on the south side of Gaskill street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, No. 414, in the Fifth Ward of the City of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on Gaskill street 20 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width 62 feet 9 inches.

Clear of all incumbrance.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers, 3 9 16 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.
Handsome FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE and RESIDENCE, Southeast corner of RACE and FIFTEENTH Streets.

On MONDAY, March 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the four-story modern brick store and residence thereon erected, situate on the southeast corner of Race and Fifteenth streets, in the Tenth Ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on Fifteenth street 18 feet, and extending of that width in length or depth on Race street 100 feet, to a certain 20 feet wide street, together with the free and common use and privilege thereof. The building was erected in the most substantial manner, with store 18 by 30 feet, office 18 by 18 feet, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and 5 chambers. Is furnished with every modern convenience, and is in excellent order. Also, vault on Race street, under pavement, made of flagstones. Clear of all incumbrance. One-half the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers, 3 9 16 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.
Handsome THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1416 SOUTH PENN SQUARE.

On MONDAY, March 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that certain Three-story Brick Messuage or Tenement and Lot or Piece of Ground thereto belonging, situate on the south side of Olive street (South Penn Square), at the distance of 154 feet west of Broad street. Has two-story double back buildings and attics, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, gas, etc., and is in excellent repair. Lot containing in front or breadth on said Olive street 18 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width 92 feet to a 12 feet wide alley leading into Fifteenth street.

Clear of all incumbrance.

One half the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired.

Possession given on execution of the deed.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers, 3 9 16 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.
Eight THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1331, 1333, 1335, and 1337 MARINER Street; Nos. 1332, 1334, 1336, and 1338 MOTT Street.

On MONDAY, March 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

I.

All that certain Lot or piece of ground, together with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the north side of Mariner street, at the distance of 256 feet westward from Thirteenth street, containing in front or breadth on Mariner street 16 feet, and extending of that width in length or depth northward 60 feet, through to Mott street. Improvements consist of a Three-story Brick Dwelling, fronting on Mariner street (No. 1331), and also a Three-story Brick Dwelling fronting on Mott street (No. 1332). Subject to a yearly ground rent of $36.

II.

All that certain Lot or piece of ground, together with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the north side of Mariner street, at the distance of 272 feet westward from Thirteenth street, same size and description as No. 1, with similar improvements. Nos. 1333 Mariner street and 1334 Mott street. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $36.

III.

All that certain Lot or piece of ground, together with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the north side of Mariner street, at the distance of 288 feet westward from Thirteenth street, same size and description as No. 1, with similar improvements. Nos. 1335 Mariner street and 1336 Mott street. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $36.

IV.

All that certain Lot or piece of ground, together with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the north side of Mariner street, at the distance of 304 feet westward from Thirteenth street, same size and description as No. 1, with similar improvements. Nos. 1337 Mariner street and 1338 Mott street. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $36.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers, 3 9 16 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

BY ORDER OF HEIRS.
Estate of JOHN DIAMOND, deceased.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.
VALUABLE PROPERTY.

Large distillery and lot, 42 by 80 feet, Nos. 402 and 404 SOUTH Street.

On MONDAY, March 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that certain lot or piece of ground, together with the improvements thereon erected (now occupied as a distillery), situate on the south side of South street, Nos. 402 and 404, at the distance of 21 feet 6 inches westward from Fourth street, containing in front or breadth on South street 42 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width 80 feet. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $86.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers, 3 9 16 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.
Two THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1506 and 1508 SANSOM Street.

On MONDAY, March 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange.

I.

All that certain Lot or piece of ground with the three-story brick messuage or tenement thereon erected, situate on the south side of Sansom street, No. 1506, at the distance of 99 feet west of Fifteenth street, containing in front on Sansom street 16 feet 4½ inches, and extending in depth of that width 59 feet to an outlet leading into Moravian street.

II.

All that certain Lot or piece of ground, with the three-story brick messuage or tenement thereon erected, situate No. 1506 Sansom street, same size and description as No. 1, with an outlet into Moravian street.

Clear of all incumbrance.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers, 3 9 16 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
M'CLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.).
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1400 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Monday Morning.

March 11, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1400 cases men's, boys', and youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, a large and superior assortment of women's misses', and children's wear, of city and Eastern manufacture, to which the attention of the trade is called. 3 7 3t

SALE OF SIXTEEN HUNDRED CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

March 14, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1600 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, gaiters, slippers, etc.

Also, a large and superior assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, to which the attention of buyers is called. [3 9 5t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,

March 11, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 800 lots of French, India German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [3 5 5t

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

March 12, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue on four months' credit, about 1500 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., embracing a prime and fresh assortment of first-class city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination with catalogues early the morning of sale. [3 7 4t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash,

On Thursday Morning,

March 14, commencing at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for exhibition early on morning of sale. [3 8 5t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

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